

# Newport Mercury

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## The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1874, and is now in its hundred and thirty-first year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns, filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is a very valuable to business men.

TERMS: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

### Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 285, Order Sons of St. George, Perry J. Perry, President; Fred Hall, Secretary; meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, NEWPORT TEXT, No. 18, Knights of Macedonia, Charles D. Badley, Comman; Charles A. Crandall, Record Keeper; meets 2d and 4th Mondays.

COURT WANTS, No. 873, FORESTERS OF AMERICA, Alexander Nicol, Chief Ranger; Robert Johnston, Recording Secretary; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

NEWPORT CAMP, No. 757, M. W. A., James W. Wilson, Ven. Consul; Charles R. Packard, Clerk; meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, James Sullivan, President; David McIntosh, Secretary; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.

OCEAN LODGE, No. 7, A. O. U. W., George L. Sutherland, Master; William Perry, B. D. Davley, Recorder; meets second and fourth Wednesdays.

MALDEN LODGE, No. 31, N. E. O. P. T. F. Allan, Warden; Dudley E. Campbell, Secretary; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians, meets 21 and 11 Thursdays.

REVEREND LODGE, No. 11, K. of P., George Russell, Chancellor; Commander; Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seal; meets 1st and 3rd Fridays.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. R. K. of P., St. Knight Captain William H. Langley; Everett I. Gorton, Recorder; meets first Fridays.

## Local Matters.

### More Winter.

The past week has seen a continuance of the winter weather which has prevailed for the past month with varying intensity. Part of the time it has been bitterly cold, and then again it has snowed, but fortunately we have not had a repetition of the severe snow storms of the early part of the month. Still it has been a very good example of winter.

Sunday was cold, Monday was colder and Tuesday morning people dreaded to look at their thermometers to see how far the mercury had fallen. That morning reports had it anywhere from zero to six below, and that is very cold weather for Newport. Of course it was nothing like the 30 and more below that the more northerly parts of New England reported, but it was just as severe in proportion to the normal here as elsewhere. And it was certainly cold enough to freeze water pipes, to make walking uncomfortable, to chill unprotected ears, and to make the household drive his furnace to the utmost limit in order to keep his family from freezing. Such weather is not popular here in Newport.

There has been considerable derangement of the traveling schedules on account of the cold weather, as the locomotives on the railways have difficulty in getting up steam in such cold weather, and on the water not only this difficulty is encountered but also there is a plentiful supply of ice in the harbor and bay to impede navigation. The mails have been late most of the time during the week. The General of the Wickford line has been considerably delayed by the ice and also had difficulty in obtaining water for her boilers.

On Wednesday a slight snow storm began, and has continued intermittently. The temperature has been much warmer and it has seemed at times as if it would turn to rain. The walking has been abominable, much of it being due to the fact that abutters failed to remove the snow from their walks when the heavy storm of last week prevailed. When the snow flurry began on Wednesday the policemen on the various beats were ordered to call upon each abutter and give notice that the walks must be kept clear of snow and free for travel at all times. As the snow did not amount to anything no particular notice was taken of the warning, and it is doubtful if it would have had much effect anyway for many people have a doubt about the validity of the city ordinance that compels them to remove the snow.

Mr. Henry Bull has been attending the automobile show in New York the past week.

## Public Bequests.

By the will of Mary LeRoy King, presented for probate in this city on Monday, Trinity Church of this city receives \$5,000 as an endowment fund, and Berkeley Memorial Chapel of Middletown receives a like sum. Redwood Library is given \$2,000, and two New York institutions \$1,000 each. After a number of minor bequests the residue of the estate is left in trust to Mrs. Edward King during her lifetime, and at her death is to be divided in three equal parts, one to be given outright to her brother, Mr. George Gordon King, and one to her sister, Edith Edgar McCagg. The third is to be divided into four equal shares, one to go to Mrs. Ethel Rhineland King, sister-in-law of the testatrix, and one each to LeRoy King, Frederic Rhineland King and Ethel Marjorie King, her nephews and nieces.

The executors are George Gordon King, Louis B. McCagg and Ethel Rhineland King.

## Washington Commandery.

Washington Commandery, No. 4, K. T., held its annual convocation in Masonic Temple Wednesday evening and elected and installed the following officers:

Eminent Commander—William H. Langley. Generalissimo—William G. Ward, Jr. Captain General—William H. Walcott. Preceptor—Kim, Robert S. Franklin. Senior Warden—George C. Lawton. Junior Warden—Albert A. Sisson. Treasurer—William J. Coxworth. Recorder—Eun. David Stevens. Sword Bearer—John D. Richardson. Standard Bearer—Sidney H. Gladding. Assistant Standard Bearer—M. Clinton King.

Warden—Robert W. Curry. Grand Master—Augustus Ward, C. Roy Blackman, Jr., H. Burbridge. Armorer—William G. Gorton. Sentinel—J. Gottlieb Spangler.

The officers were installed by Past Eminent Commander Robert S. Franklin, assisted by Past Eminent Commander Henry C. Stevens, Jr.

Mr. Edward G. Hayward, the retiring eminent commander, was presented with a past commander's jewel by the commandery.

## The Protector.

An army board has been doing a little experimenting with the Lake submarine boat Protector this week in order to discover what value such craft might have in connection with submarine mines for harbor defence or to take the place of such mines. The boat was given a pretty competent test under the most adverse conditions, and the result was pleasing to the representatives of the army, notwithstanding the fact that the ice in the harbor was a serious hindrance to the performances of any craft of that nature. This test by the army was made while waiting for the official trial for acceptance by the navy department.

Work on the big barn for the Newport and Providence Street Railway Company near the town clerk's office in Middletown has been seriously delayed by the severe weather that has prevailed this winter. It is planned to have a very large barn and it was hoped to have it finished by the time the cars were ready for delivery but it is now feared that the cars will be ready before the structure is ready to receive them.

The funeral of the late Charles H. Thomas took place from his late residence on Green street Sunday afternoon and from there to the Emmanuel Church, Redwood Lodge, K. of P., and the Painters' Union, of both of which Mr. Thomas was a member, were in attendance and escorted the body to its last resting place. The interment was in the Island cemetery.

Cornelius Mack and William Powers, two of the crew of steamer Pilgrim, were badly scalded Sunday morning last, in Fall River by escaping steam. The men were taken to the emergency hospital and later sent to their homes. Powers belonged in Fall River and Mack resides in this city.

Mr. George E. Houghton, formerly of this city, but now of Boston, has been visiting relatives in the city the past week.

Officer Hare of the police force is suffering from a dislocated wrist, caused by a fall on the ice.

Mr. John Merker has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to walk out.

Mrs. T. M. Seabury, Jr., has returned from an extended visit to Fanwood, N. J.

Mr. John R. Caswell is suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis.

Pay Director J. Goodwin Hobbs has returned from Washington.

Hon. Horatio Rogers is seriously ill at his home in Providence.

Former Congressman Melville Bull is in Washington.

## Supreme Court.

The January session of the common pleas division of the supreme court for Newport county opened on Monday, Judge John T. Blodgett presiding. The grand jury was empaneled with Frank H. G. Birlow of this city as foreman, and retired to consider a number of cases.

The docket was then called and the most frequent entry was "continued". One of the cases in which the most interest is taken by the general public—the Block Island case against Edward M. Sullivan for disturbing a town meeting—was assigned for trial on the first day of the April session.

In the afternoon the grand jury reported, with an indictment against Theresa Towler for a nuisance and Franklin Oberheiser for bigamy. Oberheiser was arraigned and pleaded guilty and his case was continued for sentence.

On Tuesday there was but a short session of the court. In Dennis W. Sheehan vs. William A. Dwyer, a suit on book account, judgment was entered for plaintiff for \$176.00. In Curry vs. Olmstead the auditor's report was confirmed but there will probably be a jury trial later.

On Wednesday the session was again short, there being no case for trial. Josephine Cook of Portsmouth pleaded nolo on an assault charge and the case was continued.

The indictments by the grand jury were in order for trial on Thursday. Assistant Attorney General Greenough representing the State, Theresa Towler pleaded nolo to maintaining a nuisance and sentence was deferred during good behavior. Franklin Oberheiser, who had pleaded nolo to a charge of bigamy, was in court for sentence. The somewhat extenuating circumstances were explained to the court and sentence was deferred until Monday. Harry Visco pleaded nolo to keeping beer for sale and sentence was deferred on payment of costs.

## General Assembly.

The past week in the General Assembly has not resulted in the accomplishment of much business, nor has there been a great deal of oratory on the part of either the majority or minority party. An act amending the charter of the Newport and Providence Railway Company has been passed, allowing an increase of the capital stock and also extending the date of completion to May, 1905. Representative Frost of Fiverton has introduced a bill appropriating \$100,000 for a new bridge over the Seacoast River.

The subject of the price of gas in cities has been brought up, and bills tending to fix the price at a lower rate have been revived. There have been many attempts in the Senate to confirm the Governor's nominations for various offices, but all have failed.

Miss Sarah A. Crooker celebrated the ninetieth anniversary of her birth on Tuesday at her home on Prospect Hill street. She is enjoying remarkable health and was the recipient of many congratulations and gifts from her friends. Miss Crooker is the oldest woman communicant of Trinity Parish.

Governor Garvin has appointed Hon. Patrick J. Murphy of this city to fill the vacancy on the Newport police commission caused by the expiration of the term of Col. Wetherell. However, Mr. Murphy has no expectation of taking his seat on the board as the Senate does not usually confirm the Governor's nominations.

The rumor that the car barn of the Old Colony Street Railway Company in Portsmouth would be closed has been disposed of by the announcement that its use will be continued. The many employees of the company who live in Portsmouth are much pleased.

Mr. Samuel W. Marsh of this city was appointed a member of the membership committee of the Rhode Island Underwriters' Association, at its annual meeting, which was held in Providence Thursday.

Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore were among the guests who were at the dinner given in Washington Tuesday evening by Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne.

The poor children of Trinity Parish were entertained at the guild house Tuesday evening by the members of St. Agnes' Society. Each child received a useful gift.

Training Ship Monongahela sails from St. Thomas January 25th, and from San Juan February 20th and is expected to arrive at Hampton Roads about March 15th.

Mr. W. Perry Bradley is visiting his relatives in this city. Mr. Bradley is physical director of the Malden Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Walter Russell is seriously ill in New York.

## Wedding Bells.

### Paquette—O'Neill.

Miss Elsie A. O'Neill and Mr. Wilfred G. Paquette were married at St. Mary's Church Wednesday morning in the presence of relatives and friends, Rev. Father Cronan officiating. The bride wore a dress of blue crepe de chine over taffeta silk. Miss Margaret O'Neill, sister, acted as bridesmaid and wore a dress of blue etamine. Mr. George Paquette was the best man and the ushers were Messrs. Joseph O'Neill and John Bergerson.

A wedding breakfast and reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents on Ann street.

Mr. and Mrs. Paquette left later in the day for a wedding trip.

The gifts were not only numerous but very handsome.

A smoke talk was held Tuesday evening at the armory of the Newport Artillery Company, Colonel Richardson presiding. Chaplain Caswell gave an interesting talk on the Russian-Japan war controversy and Mr. Howard Ackers entertained the members and their friends with selections on the graphophone for a while. This was followed by the drawing of tickets for the coal, coke, flour and sugar, tickets for which had been disposed of by members of the company.

Christopher M. Lee, formerly of this city, but now a resident of Providence, will be the Republican candidate for member of the common council from the Seventh Ward in that city, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Councilman Walter A. Prebrey to be alderman in place of Lewis J. Pearce, the latter having been elected police commissioner.

Minneola Council, D. of P., held its weekly whist Thursday evening, with a good attendance. Whist was played from 8.30 to 10.30 and the first prizes were won by Miss Bertie Gifford and Mr. G. Homer Sweet, while Miss Louisa M. Franchard and Mr. C. H. Chase captured the consolation. A collation was served, after which dancing followed for several hours.

Hook & Ladder Company No. 2, the youngest organization of the Newport fire department, held a house warming and supper at their quarters on Young street Wednesday evening. Addresses were made by Mayor Boyle, Chief Kinwin and others.

An order has been issued by the government that all clerks employed by them shall work until 4.30 p. m. instead of 4 o'clock each day and this order has gone into effect at the stations here.

The five masted schooner Gardner G. Deering was anchored in the outer harbor the past week, waiting for a tug to tow her to Providence. She had 3,200 tons of coal on board.

Mr. Joseph Wood arrived in Newport Monday evening from San Francisco after a sea voyage of 62 days, during which considerable severe weather was encountered.

Captain Elijah Davis of the Fall River line has been granted a vacation for the remainder of the winter. Captain Williamson will take charge of the Pilgrim.

Superintendent B. C. Gregory of Chelsea, Mass., will address the public school teachers on Monday afternoon of next week, at the Rogers High School.

The many friends of Mr. Thatcher T. Bowler will be glad to learn that he is much improved from his recent illness and will soon be able to go out.

Mr. Samuel B. Kesson and Mr. Thomas Stanhope are enjoying their annual vacations and are visiting in New York and Washington.

The Lily pond ice houses have been filled and the ice cutters are cutting at Easton's pond. The ice is a little more than 12 inches thick.

Congressman Adin B. Capron of the second district of Rhode Island is confined to his home by a complication of diseases.

Mr. George C. Shaw, sanitary inspector, is able to be out, after having been confined to his home by a week's illness.

Mr. William Power is reported as being very comfortable after his recent operation at the Newport Hospital.

Mr. John W. Corvill is enjoying a trip to the West Indies. He will visit Colon and the Isthmus of Panama.

A large cargo of fish was shipped from Block Island Wednesday on steamer G. W. Danieleson.

### Newport Council, K. of C.

Grand Knight—G. M. Callahan. Deputy Grand Knight—John J. Sullivan. Chancellor—John P. Sullivan. Warden—Michael J. Burnan. Financial Secretary—J. E. Lyons. Treasurer—James J. Traut. Corresponding Secretary—T. J. Williams. Advocate—Richard Fitzgerald. Lecturer—William J. McCormick. Inside Guard—James Callahan. Outside Guard—John L. Butler.

## Recent Deaths.

### Edward V. Westcott.

Mr. Edward V. Westcott died at his residence on Clarke street on Sunday of heart disease in his sixty-fourth year. He had not been in the best of health for some time but had only been confined to the house for about a month. During that time he had constantly failed and his death had been hourly expected.

Mr. Westcott was the youngest son of the late Samuel and Abby Vose Westcott. He early familiarized himself with the hotel business and was well known as a successful manager. He had conducted a number of hotels in this city, including the Perry House, Agidneck and Cliff Cottages, and the Connaught Park Hotel at Jamestown, and the Mt. Vernon House in Baltimore. More recently he had served as steward on several steamers of the Fall River Line.

He served as a soldier in the Civil War but had never associated himself with the Grand Army post. He enlisted in Company I, Ninth Rhode Island Volunteers, May 28, 1862; discharged September 2, 1862; re-enlisted September 21, 1862, as sergeant in Company E, Twelfth Rhode Island regiment; commissioned second lieutenant April 17, 1863; discharged July 29, 1863.

He was a member of the Lawrence Club and of the Newport County Club. He is survived by one brother, Mr. William H. Westcott.

The funeral took place Tuesday morning from the residence of his brother, Mr. William H. Westcott, on Central court, and was largely attended. Rev. E. J. Dennen, assistant rector of Trinity Church, officiated.

The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful. Among the number were two handsome pieces from the Lawrence Club and the Newport County Club, of which organizations the deceased was a member. The bearers were Chief of Police Benjamin H. Richards, Henry Cattoff, Postmaster Albert C. Landers and William E. Spangler.

### James W. Peckham.

Mr. James W. Peckham died very suddenly at the residence of his sister on Oak street Monday morning. He had been out as usual and stopped at his sister's home to pay a call. He took a chair and died almost immediately, although he had been apparently in his usual robust health but a moment before.

Mr. Peckham was 50 years of age but had shown no signs of infirmity. For many years he had been one of the well-known characters about the city. He was quite eccentric in his actions, and was independent in the extreme. He was a well read man and a student of the Bible. By trade he was a gardener but a number of years ago he retired after acquiring a competency by industry and shrewd management of his affairs.

He is survived by two sons, Robert H. Peckham and Charles H. Peckham, making his home with the former on Warner street.

### Mrs. Robert C. Cottrell.

Mrs. Annie Johnson Cottrell, wife of Mr. Robert C. Cottrell, died at her home on Mill street Wednesday evening after an illness of several months' duration. Her condition was not considered serious until a few weeks ago, when her illness took a serious turn and her family and friends feared for the worst.

Mrs. Cottrell was an exemplary Christian woman and had a host of friends. She was a member and a prominent worker in Trinity Church.

Besides her husband, six children survive her, two sons and four daughters.

Major A. A. Barker is enjoying a visit with his family in this city.

## Election of Officers.

### Firemen's Relief Association.

President—Chief Engineer A. J. Kirwin. Vice President—Assistant Engineer Edward T. Bosworth. Secretary—Charles T. Bitts. Treasurer—Frank G. Vot. Relief Committee—George A. Brown, Board of Fireward: George H. Kirby, Board of Fireward: George W. Tiley, Steamer: Thomas O. Lake, Steamer: William A. Maher, Steamer: Patrick Connell, Steamer: John Alexander, Steamer: Charles H. Homes, Truck: Michael Harrington, Truck: George H. Wilbur, Jr., Chemical.

### Young Men's Christian Association.

President—J. W. Horton. First Vice President—W. B. Franklin. Second Vice President—Frederick Weir. Treasurer—A. K. Sherman. Recording Secretary—C. D. Martin. Auditor—Daniel Morrison. Executive Committee—Peter King, W. B. Franklin, Frederick Weir. Financial—Augustus McLeod, T. P. Peckham, A. K. Sherman. Gymnasium—W. S. Langley, A. W. Luther, G. H. Bryant. Building—W. B. Franklin, Ralph R. Barker. Educational and Entertainment—G. H. Bryant, W. J. Corvill. Sports Department—R. J. Stanton. Religious Meetings—W. B. Arnold, W. B. Franklin, Frederick Weir. Membership—Frederick Weir, Daniel Morrison.

### Perry Garrison, Army and Navy Union.

Commander—Thomas Ryan. Senior Vice Commander—V. V. W. Walters. Junior Vice Commander—J. J. Pendergast. Paymaster—William Quick. Adjutant—M. J. Kelley. Quartermaster—William Yeomans.

## Middletown.

COURT OF PROBATE.—There was the usual monthly meeting of the Court of Probate at the Town Hall on Monday when all the members were present. At the December meeting objection was made to the probate of the will of Isaac Barker by J. Stacy Brown, attorney for some of his collateral kindred, who also asked a continuance of the matter until January, in order that a conference might be had as to whether a contest of the will should be made or not. On Monday, the contest did not materialize and no objection was offered to the admission of the will to record. The chief objectors of December did not appear either in person or by counsel. William P. Sheffield, Jr., entered an appearance for Laura A. Barker, the widow of the testator and the Executor named in the will. The will was put upon its proof, allowed and ordered recorded. Laura A. Barker was granted letters testamentary as sole Executrix and without bond.

Estate of William H. Bliss. The first account of Charles H. Ward, Administrator, was allowed and passed for record. An order of distribution to creditors by Administrator was entered.

Estate of Charles Caswell. The first and final account of William H. Caswell, Administrator, was presented and referred to the third Monday of February with an order of notice.

IN TOWN COUNCIL.—Permission was granted to the Newport and Providence Street Railway Company to enter and construct a drain on the West Main Road and leading from the lot of land on which this Company is constructing its car barn. The work of construction to be done under the supervision of Messrs. Henry I. Chase and John H. Spooner.

Accounts to the amount of \$778.95 for removing the old highways were allowed and ordered paid from the town funds. The net amount to each highway district was, District No. 1, John H. Spooner, Surveyor \$116.60, No. 2, C. Henry Congdon, Surveyor \$231.25, No. 3, James H. Barker, Surveyor \$210.70, No. 4, Charles A. Peckham, Surveyor \$216.41. Other accounts were presented and allowed as follows: John H. Spooner, highway repairs \$13.80, Charles A. Peckham, highway repairs \$27.00, J. Overton Peckham, services as Assessor of Taxes \$20.00, Lionel H. Peabody for well curb for well at the town hall \$12.25, William H. Lawton, services as engineer in preparing specifications for improving roads \$6, \$76.20, John D. Blair, bounty due for killing five skunks \$2.50, accounts for the relief of the poor \$11.18. Whole amount of accounts ordered paid \$970.14.

At an adjourned meeting of the Town Council held on Tuesday afternoon, sixteen additional petit jurors were drawn for the present judicial year and included Joseph I. Chase, Arthur W. Chase, Elmer H. Sisson, Ethan A. Moore, James A. Taber, George E. Ward, David C. Smith, Robert W. Smith, Christopher S. Peckham, Prescott Mollen, Charles Peckham, David B. Peabody, Henry C. Peckham, William I. Sherman, Francis E. Lewis and Albert A. Anthony.

The annual business meeting of St. Columba's Guild for the election of officers, will take place Saturday afternoon with Mrs. Eliza A. Peckham, Wapping Road.

The marriage of Miss Alice Rachel Peckham, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Marion Peckham, to Mr. William Chapin Hubbell, of New York, will take place Wednesday next, at five o'clock, at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel.

At the February meeting of Agidneck Grange, Professor Hughes, highway expert at the Kingston Agricultural College, will give a talk on the necessity of good roads and how to secure them. Mr. Hughes is in charge of the mathematical and engineering departments at the College and will be found to be an interesting speaker.

In connection with the change of time in the Sunday School hour at the Berkeley Chapel from 2.30 p. m. to 10 a. m. the Rev. John B. Diman has formed a class of young men for Bible instruction. He will be glad to welcome any who are not regular communicants in addition to those who attend regularly.

Mrs. Charles H. Ward was elected recently as delegate to the lay episcopal conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be held in New Bedford in March.

The interior of Holy Cross Chapel is soon to be retinted. Its Guild held its annual business meeting with Mrs. George Coggeshall Wednesday.

The dwelling occupied by Mr. Patter on Bliss road, which was recently burned to the ground, is being rapidly rebuilt by its owners, Messrs. Francis S. and Stephen P. Barker of Newport.

Nicholas Roache, in the employ of the New York, New Haven, & Hartford Railroad repair shop, is at the Newport hospital suffering from a broken ankle caused by a heavy piece of iron dropping on it.

Monday evening a clam supper was served at Fire Station, No. 1. The supper was prepared by Chief Dawley and the menu consisted of clam fritters, scalloped clams and cold slaw. Sweet cider was also served.

## Real Estate Sales and Rentals

William E. Brightman has sold for Ayrault W. Dennis of South Omaha, Neb., to the House for Friendless Children, a lot of land containing about 150,000 square feet, bounded westerly on Malbone road, 280 feet; northerly on land formerly of Benjamin M. Thurston, 655 feet; easterly on land formerly of Thurston, 220 feet, and southerly on land of Thurston and land of Berry, 716 feet.

# The Blazed Trail

By STEWART EDWARD WHITE

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## CHAPTER I.

IN the network of streams draining the eastern portion of Michigan and known as the Saginaw waters the great firm of Morrison & Daly had for many years carried on extensive logging operations in the wilderness.

Now at last, in the early eighties, they reached the end of their holdings. Another winter would finish the cut.

At this juncture Mr. Daly called to him John Radway, a man whom he knew to possess extensive experience, a little capital and a desire for more of both.

"Radway," said he when the two rounded themselves alone in the mill office, "we expect to cut this year some 50,000,000, which will finish our pine holdings in the Saginaw waters. Most of this timber lies over in the Crooked Lake district, and that we expect to put in ourselves. We own, however, 5,000,000 on the Cass branch which we would like to log on contract. Would you care to take the job?"

"How much a thousand do you give?" asked Radway.

"Four dollars," replied the lumberman.

"I'll look at it," replied the jobber.

So Radway got the "description" and a little map divided into townships, sections and quarter sections and went out to look at it. He searched until he found a "blaze" on a tree, the marking on which indicated it as the corner of a section. From this corner the boundary lines were blazed at right angles in either direction. Radway followed the blazed lines. Thus he was able accurately to locate isolated "forties" (forty acres), "eighties," quarter sections and sections in a primeval wilderness. The feat, however, required considerable woodcraft, an exact sense of direction and a pocket compass.

These resources were still further drawn upon for the next task. Radway tramped the woods, hills and valleys to determine the most practical route over which to build a logging road from the standing timber to the shores of Cass branch. He found it to be an affair of some puzzlement. The pine stood on a country rolling with hills, deep with pot holes. It became necessary to dodge in and out, here and there, between the knolls, around and through the swamps, still keeping, however, in the same general direction and preserving always the requisite level or down grade. Radway had no vantage point from which to survey the country. A city man would promptly have lost himself in the tangle, but the woodsman emerged at last on the banks of a stream, leaving behind him a meandering trail of clipped trees.

"I'll take it," said he to Daly.

Daly now proceeded to drive a sharp bargain with him.

Customarily a jobber is paid a certain proportion of the agreed price as each stage of the work is completed. Daly objected to this method of procedure.

"You see, Radway," he explained, "it's our last season in the country. When this lot is in we want to pull up stakes, so we can't take any chances on not getting that timber in. If you don't finish your job, it keeps us here another season. There can be no doubt, therefore, that you finish your job. In other words, we can't take any chances. If you start the thing, you're got to carry it way through."

"I think I can, Mr. Daly," the jobber assured him.

"For that reason," went on Daly, "we object to paying you as the work progresses. We've got to have a guarantee that you don't quit on us and that those logs will be driven down the branch as far as the river in time to catch our drive. Therefore I'm going to make you a good price per thousand, but payable only when the logs are delivered to our river men."

Radway, with his usual mental attitude of one anxious to justify the other man, ended by seeing only his employer's argument. He did not perceive that the latter's proposition introduced into the transaction a gambling element. It became possible for Morrison & Daly to get a certain amount of work short of absolute completion done for nothing.

All this was in August. Radway, who was a good, practical woodsman, set about the job immediately. He gathered a crew, established a camp and began at once to cut roads through the country he had already blazed on his former trip.

Radway's task was not merely to level out and ballast the six feet of a roadbed already constructed, but to cut a way for five miles through the unbroken wilderness. The way had, moreover, to be not less than twenty-five feet wide, needed to be absolutely level and free from any kind of obstructions and required in the swamps liberal ballasting with poles, called corduroys. Not only must the growth be removed, but the roots must be cut out and the inequalities of the ground leveled or filled up. Reflect further that Radway had but a brief time at his disposal, but a few months at most, and you will then be in a position to gauge the real difficulties of these American pioneer expects to encounter as a matter of course.

The jobber of course pushed his roads as rapidly as possible, but was greatly handicapped by lack of men. Winter set in early and surprised him with several of the smaller branches yet to finish. The main line, however, was done.

At intervals squares were cut out

through the trees, two long timber

trunks were laid endwise for the

reception of the piles of logs which

would be dragged from the fallen

trees. They were called skidways.

Then finally the season's cut began.

The men who were to fell the trees

Rayway distributed along one boundary

of a "forty." They were instructed

to move forward across the forty

to a straight line, felling every pine

free over eight inches in diameter.

While the saw gangs, three in number,

prepared to fell the first trees, other

men called swamper were busy cutting

and clearing of roots narrow little

trails through the forest from the

pine to the skidway at the edge

of the logging road. The trails were

perhaps three feet wide and marvels of

smoothness, although no attempt was

made to level mere inequalities of the

ground. They were called travoy

roads (French travois). Down them

the logs would be dragged and hauled

either by means of heavy steel tongs

or a short sledge on which one end of

the timber would be chained.

Meanwhile the sawyers were busy.

Each pair of men selected a tree, the

first they encountered over the blazed

line of their forty. After determining

in which direction it was to fall they

set to work to chop a deep gash in that

side of the trunk.

or skids were laid endwise for the

reception of the piles of logs which

would be dragged from the fallen

trees. They were called skidways.

Then finally the season's cut began.

The men who were to fell the trees

Rayway distributed along one boundary

of a "forty." They were instructed

to move forward across the forty

to a straight line, felling every pine

free over eight inches in diameter.

While the saw gangs, three in number,

prepared to fell the first trees, other

men called swamper were busy cutting

and clearing of roots narrow little

trails through the forest from the

pine to the skidway at the edge

of the logging road. The trails were

perhaps three feet wide and marvels of

smoothness, although no attempt was

made to level mere inequalities of the

ground. They were called travoy

roads (French travois). Down them

the logs would be dragged and hauled

either by means of heavy steel tongs

or a short sledge on which one end of

the timber would be chained.

Meanwhile the sawyers were busy.

Each pair of men selected a tree, the

first they encountered over the blazed

line of their forty. After determining

in which direction it was to fall they

set to work to chop a deep gash in that

side of the trunk.

Tom Broadhead and Henry Paul

picked out a tremendous pine, which

they determined to throw across a little

open space in proximity to the

travoy road. One stood to right, the

other left, and alternately their axes

bit deep. Tom glanced up as a sailor

looks aloft.

"She'll do, Hank," he said.

The two then with a dozen half clips

of the ax removed the inequalities of

the bark from the saw's path. The

long flexible ribbon of steel began to

sing, bending so adaptably to the hands

and motions of the men manipulating

that it did not seem possible so noise

an instrument could cut the rough

pine. In a moment the song changed

timbre. Without a word the men

straightened their backs. Tom flung

along the blade a thin stream of kero-

sene oil from a bottle in his hip pocket,

and the sawyers again bent to their

work, swaying back and forth rhythm-

ically, their muscles rippling under

the texture of their woollen like those

of a panther under its skin. The outer

edge of the saw blade disappeared.

"Better wedge her, Tom," advised

Hank.

They paused while, with a heavy

sledge, Tom drove a triangle of steel

into the crack made by the sawing.

This prevented the weight of the tree

from pinching the saw. Then the

rhythmic saw-saw, saw, again took up

its song.

When the trunk was nearly severed

Tom drove another and thicker wedge.

"Timber!" hailed Hank in a long

drawn melodious call that melted

through the woods into the distance.

The swamper ceased work and with-

drew to safety.

through the dense forest.

When Molly and Fabian had travoy-

ed the log to the skidway they drew

it with a bumpy across the two parallel

skids and left it there to be rolled to

the log of the pile.

Then Mike McGovern and Bob Strat-

ton and Jim Gladys took charge of it.

Mike and Bob were running the cant

hooks, while Jim stood on top of the

great pile of logs already decked. A

slender, pliable steel chain like a gray

snake ran over the top of the pile and

disappeared through a pulley to an

invisible horse—Jenny, the mate of

Molly. Jim threw the end of this

chain down. Bob passed it over and

under the log and returned it to Jim,

who reached down after it with the

hook of his implement. Thus the

stick of timber rested in a long loop,

one end of which led to the invisible

horse, and the other Jim made fast to

the top of the pile. He did so by jam-

ming into another log the steel swam-

per hook with which the chain was

armed. When all was made fast the horse

started.

"She's a bumper," said Bob. "Look

out, Mike!"

The log slid to the foot of the two

parallel poles laid standing up the face

of the pile. Then it trembled on the

ascend. But one end stuck for an in-

stant, and at once the log took on a

dangerous slant. Quick as light Bob

and Mike sprang forward, gripped the

hooks of the cant hooks like great

thumbs and forefingers, and while one

held with all his power, the other

gave a sharp twist upward. The log

straightened. It was a master feat of

power and the knack of applying

strength justly.

At the top of the little incline the

timber hovered for a second.

"One more!" sang out Jim to the

driver. He poised, stepped lightly up

and over and avoided by the safe

halfbreed's hand crashed when the

log rolled. But it did not lie quite

straight or even. So Mike cut a short,

thick block and all three stirred the

heavy timber sufficiently to admit of

the biller's insertion.

Then the chain was thrown down for

another.

Jenny, harnessed only to a short,

straight bar with a hook in it, leaned

to her collar and dug her hoofs at the

word of command. The driver, close

to her tail, held fast the slender steel

chain of an ingenious hitch about the

ever useful swamper hook. When Jim

said "Whoa!" from the top of the

skidway the driver did not trouble to

stop the horse; he merely let go the

hook. So the power was shut off sud-

denly, as is meet and proper, in such

ticklish business. He turned and walk-

ed back, and Jenny, like a dog, without

the necessity of command, followed

him in slow patience.

Now came Dyer, a scaler, rapidly

down the logging road, a small, slender

man with a little, turned up mustache.

The men disliked him because of his

affection of a city smartness and be-

cause he never ate with them, even

when there was plenty of room. The

scaler's duty at present was to measure

the diameter of the logs in each skid-

way and so compute the number of

board feet. At the office he tended

van, kept the books and looked after

supplies.

He approached the skidway rapidly,

laid his flexible rule across the face

of each log, made a mark on his pine

tablets in the column to which the

log belonged, thrust the tablet in the

pocket of his coat, seized a blue crayon,

in a long holder, with which he made

an S as indication that the log had been

measured, and finally tapped several

times strongly with a sledge hammer.

On the face of the hammer in relief

was an M inside of a delta. This was

the company's brand, and so the log

was branded as belonging to them. He

swarmed over the skidway, rapid and

absorbed, in strange activity to the

slower power of the actual skidding.

In a moment he moved on to the next

scene of operations without having

said a word to any of the men.

"A fine log," said Mike, spitting.

So day after day the work went on.

Radway spent his time tramping

through the woods, figuring on new

work, showing the men how to do

things better or differently, discussing

minute expedients with the blacksmith,

the carpenter, the cook.

He was not without his troubles.

First he had not enough men, the snow

lacked and then came too abundantly,

horses fell sick of colic or calked

themselves, supplies ran low unexpect-

edly, trees turned out "punk,"



## FEAR.

### NOW IT MAY BE OVERCOME.

Fear is not always a lack of courage. One may be absolutely fearless when facing real danger, but a perfect coward about trifling matters. Many people fear to be in a crowded hall, and frequently, and unnecessarily, leave some enjoyable affair and return home. Thousands fear lightning to such an alarming extent, that during a thunder storm they become ill. Fear of this character is caused by a nervousness brought on chiefly by disease of the kidneys and bladder.

A further proof that these organs are diseased, is ascertained by depositing a small quantity of urine in a glass tumbler and if after standing twenty-four hours you find itropy or milky in appearance; if it has a sediment; if your back pains you, and you often have a desire to urinate during the night, with burning, scalding pains; if the strongest kind of evidence that your kidneys and bladder are diseased and the very strongest reason why you should not delay in trying DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, the pathfinder in medicine, for diseases of the kidneys and bladder, liver, rheumatism, dyspepsia and constipation.

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## War In "Forrest's Country"

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

February 11-22, 1864

(Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.)

EARLY in January, 1864, the redoubtable Forrest rode out of the Federal lines in west Tennessee, bringing to the Confederate camps in northern Mississippi his most welcome sheaves of raw recruits for the swiftly vanishing ranks of the Confederate army. This feat had been accomplished almost under the eyes of Sherman, who held a division of troops under arms at Memphis, within a day's march of the scene of some of Forrest's exploits, and was personally on the way down the Mississippi to marshal forces and eliminate Forrest from the war problem in the west. But Forrest was a problem not so small as day by day in spite of Sherman's plans to eliminate.

As a reward for his grand coup in west Tennessee Forrest was at once promoted to the command of an army and placed at the head of a Confederate department comprising east Tennessee and northern Mississippi. It is true that Sherman had already pre-empted large slices of this territory and was trying to hold it down with two divisions of infantry and large detachments of roaming cavalry. The Confederate government officially named the district "Forrest's cavalry department," but Sherman's own people, wrought upon by the logic of facts, dubbed it "Forrest's country."

The "Wizard of the Saddle" recognized Sherman's rights of pre-emption not at all. While he was busy fixing his raw recruits into shape for business, refitting his battalions and coaching brigadiers his active scouts brought word that Sherman had struck out from Vicksburg eastward with a large body of infantry and was marching toward Meridian to establish a base for future operations in holding the country down. At the same time a large column of bluecoated cavalry rode out from Memphis, also heading for Meridian. To the "Wizard" this combined movement of his enemies looked like a plan to slice his country up piecemeal, cut, slash and burn things until a crow couldn't subsist there, much more his hungry eyed troopers. As usual, Forrest was correct as to the enemy's plan; for the rest, he could look to that.

The blue cavalry column from the north had the longest trip to take, and Forrest kindly volunteered to guide it to its faraway goal—that is, he stretched his battalions across its route in northern Mississippi, put on a bold front and gradually retired, leaving the foe to imagine he was driving Forrest out. Forrest in person led the right wing of his corps, and his celebrated subchief, General Chalmers, the left wing. A wide interval between the wings was covered by the brigade of Colonel Jeffrey Forrest, brother of the "Wizard" and every inch a fighter. The column maintained a line of feet corners all the way from Chalmers on the left to Forrest on the right, so the wary chieftain never slept without knowing just what the enemy was doing, whether he was being guided into the road Forrest wanted him to take, and details like that.

The Federal cavalry was commanded by General William Sooy Smith. As the plan was to sweep the country clean of Confederates and leave it desolate, the column marched on separate roads, making Forrest's game easy. If a detachment of bluecoats took the wrong road in Forrest's notion he got up a fight and retreated, drawing the enemy pell-mell at his heels in the proper direction. Smith entered Mississippi Feb. 11 and at the end of a week was drawing near West Point, in the angle lying between the Tombigbee on the east of the route and the Oka-tibby-ha, which flows southeast into the Tombigbee below West Point. This angle grew narrower each hour of the southward march and the stream on each side grew deeper, swollen as they were with recent rains. It was a trap into which the wily Forrest was leading the enemy. South of the junction of the two streams Forrest had 3,000 cavalry under General S. D. Lee moving north to join forces in case the enemy could be held for pitched battle. Smith patrolled the Tombigbee in search of ferret-boats to get his army across the river into the freer country east of it, but Forrest's scouts and citizen allies took care that there were no boats in sight for the enemy. Smith's trail was marked by a line of fire from burning corn and cotton, and the sight in no wise cooled the fighting ardor of the Confederates. As the column drew near West Point Colonel Jeffrey Forrest played along the front, receding slowly and refusing pitched battles. The Federals had closed up and were massed in a force too strong for Forrest had been chosen to fight without waiting for reinforcements. Reluctantly he massed his own corps behind a creek four miles back of West Point and allowed his brother's brigade to be driven from the town with a flourish of trumpets by the Federals.

General Smith looked the ground over where Forrest was in position. It appeared like a big contract to dislodge the Confederates, and the Federal leader decided to make a feat along the front and take the back track for Memphis. One bridge was standing on the Oka-tibby-ha south of the town, and this Forrest jealously guarded against persistent attacks of the enemy. Meanwhile Forrest had sent the brigade of General Barlow to the rear bank of the Tombigbee to watch the Federals and strike across to his rear at the best opportunity. After a desperate fight at the bridge about noon

the 21st of February the Federals hurried away northward. Forrest followed with his escort and, learning from personal observation that the Federals were retreating, pushed his whole force after them on the road to Okolona.

About four miles north of West Point Forrest overtook Smith's rear guard and, driving it from a strong position in the timber, followed closely for five miles. Here the Federals formed across a line where the ground did not admit of turning by the pursuers. Eagerly a force of 150 troopers in gray dashed down the line, but were met by a countercharge and would have been destroyed but for the readiness of Forrest himself, who led the rescue and in a pistol duel with a Federal trooper shot his antagonist dead.

Forrest used the same tactics in the pursuit of his fleeing foe that he had in meeting their advance. He availed battle, but sent his brigadiers around the flanks of the pursuing column to harass the Federal march and, if possible, cut off their retreat. At Okolona battle seemed imminent for a time, for Barlow's brigade had landed squarely in the new Federal front, and Forrest, with two brigades, came thundering on in the rear. There were two roads northward from Okolona, one of them held by Barlow, and Colonel Forrest attempted to reach the other, leading to Pototoc. The night of the 21st was very dark, and the pursuers were baffled in their attempts to force the hand of the enemy. Colonel Forrest failed to get the Pototoc road, and the Federal rear guard selected a position a few miles north of Okolona to make a stand. On a knoll covered with small oaks they had thrown up obstructions, which could not be reached by pursuers except by crossing a marsh and climbing a slope under fire. Settled by his failure to seize the Pototoc road, Colonel Jeffrey Forrest deployed his Mississippians, Alabamaans and Tennesseans and led them in a terrific onset, which carried the first Federal line of cover in the face of a withering fire.

The Federal brigade of Colonel George E. Waring received the attack of Colonel Forrest, fighting under the eye of General Smith. This brigade comprised the Second New Jersey, Second Illinois and Fourth Missouri cavalry. The Missourians had along a battery which was in action for the first time. The troopers carried breechloaders, and Colonel Forrest's dash for the second line was met with a withering fire concentrated upon a narrow front.



"GAS, SOUND THE CHARGE!"

The gallant Forrest went down, struck, as his enemies claimed, by a shot from the young battery.

The charging line was repulsed and carried to the rear its dying leader. Word was taken to General Forrest in a distant part of the field, and he hurried to his brother's side, dismounted and took the boy in his arms for a parting embrace. As the stricken soldier lay in the very throes of death, Forrest clung to him, and meantime the fighting line, moved to sympathy with the pathetic scene, ceased firing. When the boy had breathed his last Forrest laid him gently down and, conscious that the battle had been delayed by this unwanted show of grief in a war leader, nervously leaped into his saddle and drew his sword. Motivated by his staff and escort to form, facing Waring's stubborn line, he shouted to his corps bugler, always by the side of his chief in action, "Guns, sound the charge!"

Forrest led his brother's brigade in a mad rush over the breastworks of logs and rails, where Smith's rear guard battled with heroism equaling that of the assailants. His horse fell under him, pierced with five bullets, but he pressed forward on foot until a trooper offered him his horse. This was also killed before the impetuous fighter had ridden thirty rods. Two Confederate colonels fell, and Forrest was soon left with only 300 men, and these had used up their carbine ammunition and were fighting with pistols, hand to hand.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

## THE BLAZED TRAIL.

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.

SOMEBODY. They had produced a stone jug and had collected the remainder of the passengers, with the exception of Wheeler and Thorpe, and now were passing the jug rapidly from hand to hand. Soon they became musical, striking up one of the wild, long drawn out chants so popular with the shanty boys. Thorpe shrewdly guessed his companion to be a man of some weight and did not hesitate to ascribe his immunity from annoyance to the other's presence.

"It's a bad thing," said the walking boss. "I used to be at it myself, and I know."

"Bees'n Lake!" cried Jimmy fiercely through the aperture of the door. "You'll find the boardin' house just across over the truck," said the woodsman, holding out his hand. "So long. See you again if you don't find a job with the old fellow. My name's Wheeler."

"Mine is Thorpe," replied the other. "Thank you."

Thorpe followed and found himself on the frozen platform of a little dark railway station. Directly across the track from the railway station a single building was picked from the dark by a solitary lamp in a lower story room. The four who had descended before Thorpe made over toward this light, stumbling and laughing uncertainly, so he knew it was probably the boarding house and prepared to follow them.

The five were met at the steps by the proprietor of the boarding house. This man was short and stout, with a bare-hip and cleft palate, which at once gave him the well known slurring speech of persons so afflicted and imparted also to the timbre of his voice a peculiarly hollow, resonant, trumpetlike note. He stamped about energetically on a wooden leg of home manufacture. It was a cumbersome instrument, heavy, with deep pine socket for the stump and a projecting brace which passed under a leather belt around the man's waist. This instrument he used with the dexterity of a third hand. As Thorpe watched him he drove in a projecting nail, kicked two "turkeys" inside the open door and stuck the armed end of his peg leg through the top and bottom of the whiskey jug that one of the new arrivals had set down near the door. The whiskey, promptly ran out. At this the cripple flitted the impaled jug from the wooden leg far out over the rail of the veranda into the snow.

A growl went up. "What 's thunder's that for?" snarled one of the owners of the whiskey threateningly.

"Don't allow no whiskey here," snarled the cripple.

The men were very angry. They advanced toward the cripple, who retreated with astonishing agility to the lighted room. There he bent the wooden leg behind him, slipped the end of the brace from beneath the leather belt, seized the other peg end in his right hand and so became possessed of a murderous bludgeon. This he brandished, hopping at the same time back and forth in such perfect poise and yet with so ludicrous an effect of popping corn that the men were surprised into laughing.

"Bully for you, pegleg!" they cried. "Rules an' regulations, boys," replied the latter, without, however, a shade of compromising in his tones. "Had supper?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## Queen Victoria's Toys.

The playthings of the late Queen Victoria, while in splendor and intrinsic value they will not compare with the almost priceless Jubilee presents that will be shown at the World's Fair, will appeal to the sentiment of all who view them.

The British pavilion at the World's Fair is a replica of the Orangery at Kensington Palace, the birthplace of Queen Victoria. When she was a child she passed many hours in the quiet old building that was designed more than two hundred years ago for Queen Anne, another of Britain's famed rulers. It was here that Victoria played with dolls and other toys that delight the children of all classes.

When Mr. C. B. Wood, the superintendent of construction for the British building, was making his plans he visited the Orangery and faithfully copied all the peculiarities. It was on these visits that he saw the toys with which the child who was destined to become Britain's best loved ruler beguiled her time. Some of the dolls bore the marks of the love that the little princess had for her then favorite subjects. The paint is rubbed from the face of one. The arm of another is gone and the leg of still another is missing. All of these toys are carefully preserved, and they remain just as they were when Victoria as the child cast them aside.

Mr. Wood, after completing the World's Fair replica of the Orangery, returned to London, and he said he was going to make an effort to have the playthings sent to the World's Fair in their entirety, and they will appear in the new Orangery just as they are in the original.

The Last Straw—It was Saturday night, and, owing to the temporary absence of his wife, it fell to Mr. Brown to attend to the usual process of giving his eight-year-old son a bath and putting him to bed. He had left his evening paper with a man's reluctance, and had hurried matters along with more speed than the little chap was accustomed to. However, he endured it all without a protest until it came to the prayer. It was his habit after "Now I lay me" to ask the divine blessing upon a long list of relatives and friends, calling each by name.

"Please, God," he began, "bless papa and mamma, grandpa and grandma, Aunt Edith and Uncle George, and—" A pause. His father, thinking to curtail the list of beneficiaries, softly intimated an "amen." Not heeding the interruption, the little supplicant drew a long breath, and continued, "Aunt Alice and Cousin Alice, and—" Again his father said "amen."

This was more than flesh and blood could stand, and, lifting his little head, he exclaimed, with tears of indignation, "Papa who's running this prayer, you or me?"—Harper's Magazine.

The Roman Catholic name in the world are alleged by a statistician to number 453,000.

## PROFIT AND LOSS

(Original.)

The outlaws was thick around Toomastone county and I kept a store there. I sold 'em goods and traded 'em when they hadn't no money, for you kin trust two kinds of people—them as is honest and them as is at open war with the rest of the world. It's the middle classes that beats you. There was one on 'em—the outlaws, I mean—that I didn't want around, for he'd carried things too far and there was a price set on his head. That was Dandy Jim. Dandy Jim's head was worth \$1,500 to any man that could git the drop on him.

I was always a-gittin' how I could git him in a trap and git the reward. There wasn't no use in tryin' to do the job in an ordinary way, for Jim was as cool as a cucumber and slicker 'n a greased pole. I'd have to fix some way of gittin a pint ahead. What I wanted was a confederate; some one to do the shootin' while I did the foolin'.

One day a young woman came to my place and wanted to work in my store. I told her I didn't want a woman, but she said she'd work for her board, and after talkin' to my wife about it I engaged her. She could do most anythin', but she was handiest about keepin' my accounts. She must 'a been a schoolmarm, for one day she took account of stock and figured up and told me 'xactly what I was worth.

"If I could git Dandy Jim," I said to her, "and turn him in dead or alive I'd be worth \$2,000."

"But they say Dandy Jim's a hard man to take," she said.

"Maybe he'll come around here some day and I'll try it."

"How would you manage it?"

"If I know'd he was a-comin' I'd post some on outside to cover him. Then if he got the drop on me I'd signal the outside to shoot him."

"What kind of a signal would you give? He'd shoot you before you could make any signs."

"Well, he'd likely tell me to throw up my hands, and that would be as good a signal as any."

"You're purty smart," she said. "I didn't give you credit for so much sense."

One day the gal told me that the stock was a-gittin' low, and if she was me she'd sell the balance and go and lay in a complete new outfit. She was such a good business woman that I did whatever she said, and I got up a "sack" and cleaned out everything. It fetched just \$1,200 in money, and with this I concluded to put in the new outfit. The day before I went away I rode out to collect a debt of \$50. I had a safe in which I kept the \$1,200 on hand and didn't worry about it, for none of the outlaws could open it and it was too heavy for 'em to carry away. The gal told me I might 's well leave her the combination in case any one wanted any bills paid, but I was too sharp for that. Not that I doubted her honesty, but that some of the outlaws might come along and force her to open it.

Well, I got my \$50, and when I was a-ridin' up to the store I see the gal a-comin' excited-like to meet me.

"What's up?" says I.

"Dandy Jim's there waitin' for you."

"Humph," says I. "What's he goin' to do with me? Kill me?"

"Oh, no; he won't kill you. If you was dead, he'd open the safe?"

"I see."

"You might do what you said you would if he came."

"What was that?"

"Have some one cover him when you go in and when he tells you to throw up your hands shoot him."

"There isn't a man about the place."

"Reckon I'll do. I'm as good a shot as any man."

Well, I posted her at a window with a rifle right where she could see the man, then I walked into the house and the room where Dandy Jim was a-settin'.

"Howdy, Jim," I says. "Howdy," says he. "Jim," says I, "there's \$1,000 offered for you. Reckon I might as well have it as any one."

"How you goin' to git it?" he answers. "Well, there's two ways. One is dead and the other's alive—whichever you prefer."

"I prefer dead," says he, "and considerin' I've got my hand on my gun I think it's your that's dead. I'll trouble you to throw up your hands."

"If I do that," I says, "the drop on you, seein' I got a pal posted outside the window to shoot you as soon as I raise an arm. It is a signal."

"You're mighty smart," he says. "It's only takin' time by the forelock," says I. "Who have you got outside?"

"One of the best shots in Arizona, though notin' but a woman."

"Yes, and mighty smart if she is a woman."

"How do you know that?"

"Because she's my wife. I sent her here to git you to turn your stock into cash, then she sent for me to take it in."

"Is that the game?" I asked, a cold chill runnin' down my spine. "You can find out," he says, "if you'll throw up your hands."

"I'll do it," says I, "and if you're lyin' you'll pay for the deceptin with your life."

With that I throwed up both hands and the gal instead of shootin' comes to the window grinnin', and asks me if that was the signal and whether we hadn't better wait a spell, and if it wouldn't be cruel to shoot a man in cold blood. Then I knowed the game was up, so I told 'em I'd open the safe for 'em and plain I was a dead man if I didn't, and while the gal kept me covered Jim took the plunder, includin' the \$50 I'd just collected.

Then the gal tak my best horse and my wife's saddle, and as they galloped away she sang out:

"I made a mistake in the account. There's \$1,200 to be charged up to profit and loss."

FRANK TAYLOR COYNE.

Goodwin Pardon Refused

Boston, Dec. 31.—The pardon committee of the executive council last night returned to the council its report on the petition for a pardon for Henry K. Goodwin of Lawrence, who was convicted in 1893 of the murder of Albert D. Swan, with the recommendation that the pardon be not granted. The vote was 7 to 9.

Have Values Studied and analyzed, and an industrial report. Has complete tables of Quotations active and inactive Bonds. Records the last sale of bonds and the on investment at the Price. Answers without charge, inquiries concerning investments. One who daily consults THE WALL STREET JOURNAL is better qualified to advise about investments than one who does not. Published daily by DOW, JONES & CO., 11 Broad Street, New York. The Oldest News Agency, 52 of Wall Street, 312 a Year, 8 in Month.

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## The Many Adventures of

## FOXY GRANDPA

Including all the merry pictures contained in the two volumes, entitled "Adventures of Foxy Grandpa" and "Foxy Grandpa's Adventures of Foxy Grandpa."

Mr. Schultze said to me one day at lunch: "What do you think of a series of comedians dealing with a grandfather and his two grandsons?"

"The grandfather, be the clever one of the trio. In most of the other cases the young folk have been smarter than the old people upon whom they played their jokes. Let's reverse it."

The next morning he came to my office with sketches for half a dozen series, and with the name "Foxy Grandpa" in his hand. The success of the series in the New York Herald was instantaneous, for who has not heard of "Foxy Grandpa" and "Bunny?"

The jolly old gentleman, dear to grown people as well as children, might almost be called the Mr. Pickwick of comic pictures.

EDWARD MARSHALL, To Grandfathers Who Are And To Those Who Are To Be I Merely Dedicate This Book.

"BUNNY" Sent postage paid on receipt of ONE DOLLAR in currency or postal order; no checks received.

L. R. HAMERSLY CO., 49 Wall St., N. Y. 112-21

## Last Call!

We have a few copies left of

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## WILLIAMSON'S

# The Mercury.

Report, R. I.

JOHN P. BARNHORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, January 23, 1904.

It is not often that Newport experiences such a winter as we have had thus far this year. And as a matter of fact we really should not care to have every winter like this one. A little bit of such weather goes a great way with most people.

Newport is an island but it is a matter for regret that it is not as dependent as is Nantucket upon her navigable waters for ordinary sustenance. That little old fashioned town has felt the grasp of winter more severely than any other portion of the United States.

The direct result of the fire at the Troquois Theatre in Chicago is to be the closing of practically every theatre in the city, for this season at least, until the buildings can be made to conform with the new law passed by the Chicago aldermen this week. Hardly any of them can be altered in time to resume business this winter and it is said that several will never open their doors again. The Chicago aldermen have adopted a very sweeping ordinance which does not meet with the approval of the managers, but it has not yet been shown that such an order is not necessary. The preservation of human life is the first essential.

## A New York Puzzle.

Since the Tammany administration took charge of municipal affairs in New York on the first of January there has been much interest excited all over the country by the fact that the new commissioner of police had started in by enforcing the gambling laws as rigorously as did the preceding administration under Seth Low. Could Tammany have become suddenly virtuous? That was an almost inconceivable supposition. There seemed to be but one reason for this puzzling situation: The energetic District Attorney Jerome might remain in power and might prove troublesome, therefore Tammany would fool him by being good for a time. This reasoning would also seem to have its defects for Tammany would thus be accomplishing the very end for which the much hated Jerome had been working. So the public has been in a quandary as to the reason for this very singular condition of affairs.

A very reasonable explanation has been recently given by one of the New York "under-world". It seems that after the recent election professional gamblers flocked to the metropolis by the hundreds ready to reap the harvest when the administration changed. These men were strangers who had no claim on Tammany and who had done nothing to forward the success of the party in the election. They came in such numbers that it looked as if the business would be overworked, and the local gamblers, adherents of Tammany, became frightened at the sight of so much competition. Therefore the order was passed to keep everything closed. The out-of-town men waited in vain for a chance to begin business and are leaving the city as fast as they came, and the time is not far distant when New York will again be wide open. Doesn't this explanation fit the situation better than any other?

## Strick and the Canal.

The Washington Star of Wednesday last paid a high tribute to the worth of Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, as follows: Senator Aldrich was in close conference with the President for more than an hour this morning. There is little doubt that the Panama canal treaty and the situation in the Senate in respect to that treaty was the sole topic of the conference. Senator Aldrich's leadership in the Senate, his complete and thorough knowledge of the question and the political alignments of the upper house of Congress make his advice valuable. He is frequently consulted by the President, especially when the administration is under attack, as it is now, and his leadership has been so wise and successful that the President relies upon it with confidence.

The administration does not believe the vote upon the ratification of the treaty will be as long delayed as suggested by a number of people. The feeling is that there will be probably twelve or fifteen more long speeches, and that the Senate will then be ready to vote. A month from now is fixed upon as about the time for the ratification of the treaty to be settled by vote. The Republican leaders do not now feel the slightest uneasiness as to the outcome. They have gathered the various aspects of the Senate so fully that they are positive the Democrats will never be able to rally a sufficient number of their own party to defeat the document. In fact, they feel that the majority of the Democrats are now merely delaying the game, hoping that something may turn up to cause different members of their party to change front at the last minute. Senator Gorman and the others who are trying to rally the Democrats of the Senate are, it is said, watching every turn in the hope that something will be discovered to embarrass the Republicans and array the Democrats solidly against the treaty. Republicans do not fear any discovery of this kind by the Democrats, and are confident that a vote will be brought about before a great while.

## The Pivot State.

New York will be the pivot state in the election of 1904, as it has been in most of the past presidential elections of this country. It is true that in 1892, 1896 and 1900, Cleveland in the first year and McKinley in the other two, received electoral vote enough to have elected them without the vote of New York, but the conditions in those years were exceptional, and moreover, it is altogether probable that if New York had actually cast a majority against them in those years, it would have carried other states with it to an extent which would have changed the results, says the Wall Street Journal.

This fact is important to all who desire to keep informed as to the political situation this year, which has such an important bearing on the business interests of the country. Any study of the electoral situation will demonstrate how essential the vote of New York is to both parties. It may be said that the Democrats cannot positively win without it, and that the Republicans probably cannot win without it.

The total electoral vote in 1904 will be 476, an increase of 29 over 1900. The votes necessary to elect will be 239. Since 1876 the Democrats have carried in every election in which these states have taken part, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, a total of 141. This year they are very sure of carrying Kentucky, and will probably recover control of Maryland, and possibly Delaware, which would bring the total of electoral votes which this party may depend upon to 181, leaving, however, 78 more required in order to elect its candidate. If in addition the Democratic party can carry New York, Illinois and West Virginia with either New Jersey or Connecticut, it would win the victory. All of these states were carried by Cleveland, in 1892. It is clear how essential the 39 electoral votes of New York are to the Democrats.

Since 1876 the Republicans have carried at every election Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont, a total of 129. They are reasonably sure also of carrying California, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Indiana, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming, which would bring their total up to 201. There would, however, still be lacking 38 votes necessary to elect their candidates. The vote of New York would just accomplish this with one to spare, or the Republicans might win without New York, if they carried Illinois and New Jersey. Their chances of carrying Illinois are very much brighter than those of the Democrats, Illinois being essentially a Republican state. New Jersey, however, is likely to go as New York goes, the sentiment of its voters being controlled very largely by the same influences which control in the state of New York.

This analysis of the electoral vote makes it clear that the campaign of 1904 must be focused very largely in the state of New York. This state is an exceedingly doubtful one politically. It has been carried by the Republicans in presidential elections in 1872, 1880, 1888, 1896 and 1900, and by the Democrats in 1876, 1884 and 1892. It has elected a Republican governor in every election since 1891, but that by no means proves that it has become safely Republican. As a matter of fact, the normal Republican majority above the Bronx, and the normal Democratic majority in Greater New York, very nearly match each other, and what is known as the independent vote can practically decide the election. Roosevelt in 1898, when running for governor, only carried the state by 18,000 plurality, and Odell last year by less than 9,000. If the Democrats nominate a conservative candidate for President there is every reason to believe that the vote in this state will be close, and that it will be impossible to predict the result until the ballots are counted.

## A New Portrait of Washington.

Notable among the Washington Century's illustrations will be a full-page portrait of General Washington, the copy of an original painting now for the first time introduced to the notice of the general public. The portrait was made from life by Dr. Elisha Cullen Dick, of Alexandria, Virginia, in 1797, and The Century's representation is taken from an excellent photograph of the original made by Getz of Baltimore. In size the portrait is about fourteen by sixteen inches; it is in an excellent state of preservation, the colors being still fresh and bright, and is surrounded by a beveled gilt frame about two inches wide, which shows the marks of age and is believed to be the original one in which the picture was placed.

This portrait was painted for Washington himself, and was hung at Mount Vernon and Washington directed that at his death, it should be returned to Dr. Dick, together with the hunting-horn he was accustomed to use. At Dr. Dick's death the portrait and hunting-horn were retained by his widow during her life, and at her death became the property of her grandson, the Hon. James Alfred Pearce, United States senator from Maryland, by whom they were bequeathed to his son, the present Judge James Alfred Pearce of the Court of Appeals of Maryland. It is understood that Judge Pearce has made provision that, at his death, both the portrait and the hunting-horn should be placed in the Maryland Room at Mount Vernon.

Miss Josephine A. Skelly and Mr. George S. Boyle were married at St. Mary's Church Wednesday morning before a large gathering of relatives and friends. Rev. W. B. Meenan officiated.

## Washington Matters.

National Democratic Convention will be at St. Louis—Peace Congress meets in America Next Year—Bill for Statue of General Greene.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1904. At St. Louis on July 6, the next Democratic national convention will meet. The Democratic national committee reached this conclusion in a very short time Tuesday.

The first ballot was: St. Louis, 23; Chicago, 20; New York, 8. The second and last ballot: St. Louis, 28; Chicago, 21. The date was about the time expected, but the selection of St. Louis was a surprise even to the St. Louis committee, for the majority of the national committee came here determined to vote for the selection of Chicago. Two reasons are given for the change of vote which gave St. Louis the convention. The first is that Senator Stone of Missouri appealed personally to friends on the committee to help him and the Democratic party in Missouri by bringing the convention to St. Louis, an effort in which he was supported by Senator Calkins.

The other reason is that the majority of the committee feared that if the convention met in Chicago William R. Hearst's chances of securing the nomination for President would be improved and they are opposed to his nomination. Mr. Hearst owns a newspaper in Chicago and has been cultivating the Chicago labor organizations, and anti-Hearst men of the committee feared that in Chicago he would have an undue influence.

It is an open secret that Mr. Hearst intends to have himself nominated in a labor convention which will meet in advance of the Democratic national convention. Mr. Bryan did not attend the meeting of the committee, and his influence did not appear to be as great as was expected by his friends. Mr. Bryan made it clear through his friends that he was opposed to any Eastern candidate and to having the convention in an Eastern city. As a matter of fact, however, there was no real effort to obtain the convention for any other city than St. Louis or Chicago.

The Coliseum at St. Louis, in which the Democratic national convention will be held, was built shortly after the Republican national convention was held in St. Louis in 1880. The structure was formed by remodeling the interior of the north end of the old St. Louis exposition building at Thirteenth and Olive streets, at a cost of \$180,000. It is 188 feet long, 315 feet long, 84 feet high and has a comfortable seating capacity of 15,000.

The time and place of holding the International Peace Congress, which this year comes to the United States, has been referred for decision to an executive committee consisting of Edwin D. Mead, Benjamin F. Trueblood, George F. Seward, Walter S. Logan, William N. Atkinson, Philip C. Garrett, Richard H. Thomas, Edwin Burritt Smith, Graham Taylor, Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell, Mrs. Hannah T. Bailey and Mrs. May Wright Sewall. Andrew Carnegie has subscribed \$5000 toward the expenses of this Congress. The debate Wednesday morning at the Willard House was chiefly between the adherents of St. Louis and that of Boston. The argument was made that the presence of the great fair interfered with the serious purpose of such a congress. It was also proposed to have a series of meetings, beginning in Boston and continuing down the Atlantic seaboard as far as Washington and then proceeding to Chicago and St. Louis, where the final sessions of the congress would be held. Mr. Calkins starts the subscription for Boston with \$1000 contribution. All these proposals go to the newly elected executive committee for settlement.

The Civil Service Commission is now turning its attention actively to the subject of superannuation, as the next important question to be settled. It is gathering for digestion its forthcoming report on available statistics showing how private business corporations treat their aged and worn-out employees. Thus far the data go to show a constantly increasing practice of retirement with a modest stipend paid periodically from a fund in some cases accumulated with the aid of employees themselves and in others provided wholly by the employers. Wherever practicable, pains have been taken to ascertain the opinions of experienced employers on the way the plan has worked out. One large company, which has carried on a retirement and pension system through a whole generation considers that there is nothing sentimental about it any longer, but that, as a cold business proposition, it would not pay to give up the custom; its effect has been to keep the active work of the concern in the hands of men still in the full flush of strength, who give their best service without continually clamoring for higher pay, knowing that the comfort of their old age has been provided for.

Sensor Aldrich has introduced a bill to provide for the erection of a statue of General Nathaniel Greene on the battlefield of Guilford Court House, N. C. To pay for the construction and erection of the statue \$25,000 is appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the secretary of war. The site for the statue is to be within the battlefield and will be selected by the secretary of war, but no part of the sum appropriated is to be expended until this site shall be conveyed free of cost to the government and there shall be provided for the public an open roadway thereto. The bill was introduced at the request of the descendants of General Greene in Rhode Island.

The 75 persons elected by comports to be the guests of The Boston Herald on a luxurious Pullman train excursion 10 days, going to the World's fair at St. Louis and to Niagara Falls, will themselves give away an excursion larger than those offered by many newspapers.

The 25 persons getting the highest votes in The Herald popularity contest will give away a 10-day trip to 25 persons of their own selection. The Herald is going to pay for transportation, Pullman sleeping cars, dining car service, hotel bills, six days' admission to the World's fair, carriages, and a trip around the famous George at Niagara for 100 persons. All New England is choosing the most popular railroad men, members of organizations, salesmen and saleswomen, and members of military organizations for the grand trip. Is your district represented?

The newspaper correspondents in the far east are up to their usual tricks to make money. One day war is inevitable, and next day a peaceful solution of the difficulty is in sight.

## Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted 1904 by W. T. Foster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Last bulletin gave forecast of disturbance to cross continent from 27 to 31, warm wave 20 to 30, cool wave 20 to Feb 2. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Feb. 1, cross west of Rockies by close of 2, great central valleys 3 to 5, eastern states 6. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about Feb. 1, great central valleys 3, eastern states 6. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about 4, great central valleys 6, eastern states 8.

This disturbance will follow a severe cold wave and following it the cool wave will not go to low temperatures. In front of the low some rain south and snow north will occur and then the tendency will be toward dry weather.

The most interesting feature of this disturbance will be its force. High winds and severe storms may be expected not far from February 3. Not in all sections but near where the low barometer is at that time which probably will be in the Missouri valley causing severe storms in the east states west of the Mississippi.

This disturbance will initiate a period of very severe storms that will run to close of April. The year 1904 will be noted for destructive storms and 1 will not miss the dates very far. Just as well put oneself on guard during the week of Feb. 2 to 4 for the country will get a shake up during that period. But this will not be the most severe storm period of the month.

## THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

### NOTICE

TO MILK DEALERS and OTHERS.

HAVING been elected by the Honorable City Council of the City of Newport, Inspector of Milk and Nuisances, I hereby announce that I have assumed the duties of my office and may be found in the basement of the City Hall, at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily, to receive complaints of nuisances and to register dealers in milk.

GEORGE C. SILL, W.

Inspector of Milk and Nuisances.

## MILK LAW.

### CHAPTER 10.

#### OF MILK.

SECTION 1. Milk shall be sold by whey-measure and all measures used in the sale of milk shall be sealed by the seal of weights and measures of the town where the person selling the same shall usually reside, or of the town where such milk shall be measured for use, and every person violating the provisions of this section shall forfeit ten dollars for each offense.

SEC. 2. The mayor and aldermen of any city, and the town council of any town, may annually elect one or more persons to be inspectors of milk, who shall be engaged to the faithful discharge of the duties of their office. Every such inspector shall give notice of his election by publishing notice thereof for two weeks in some newspaper published in the city or town for which he shall be appointed, or in no newspaper be published therein, by posting up such notice in public places in the city or town. Provided that the mayor and aldermen of the city of Providence shall annually in the month of August elect such person or persons to be inspectors of milk, and any time during the year thereafter, fill by election any vacancy occurring by reason of death, resignation, absence from the city, or inability to perform the duties of the office.

SEC. 3. Every inspector of milk shall have an office and a book for the purpose of recording the names and places of business of all persons engaged in the sale of milk within the limits of his town. He may enter any place where milk is stored or kept for sale and examine all carriages used in the conveyance of milk, and may take from any such carriage or place any milk which he has adulterated, or which he suspects to be adulterated, or which he suspects to be otherwise adulterated, and the result of which he shall record in his book, and he shall also certify of such result, sworn to by the inspector, shall be admissible in evidence in all proceedings under this chapter. Such inspectors shall receive such compensation as the mayor and aldermen of the city or town shall determine.

SEC. 4. Whenever the inspector of milk shall believe that any person is selling or producing or has sold or kept for sale contrary to law, he shall take at least two specimens from the same package or milk can, and shall seal them in his own name, and shall send them to the city or town where the same were taken, to be analyzed, or he may cause the same to be analyzed or otherwise satisfactorily tested, the result of which he shall record in his book, and he shall also certify of such result, sworn to by the inspector, shall be admissible in evidence in all proceedings under this chapter. Such inspectors shall receive such compensation as the mayor and aldermen of the city or town shall determine.

SEC. 5. Whoever, engaging in or being engaged in the business of selling milk and conveying the same for sale, neglects to seal his name and address on the label or to record in the inspector's book and his name to be legibly and conspicuously placed and constantly kept upon all carriages and vehicles used by him in the conveyance of milk or in the sale thereof, or who is engaged in the business of selling milk and conveying the same for sale, shall neglect to renew such record annually between the first day of February and the first day of March, shall forfeit twenty dollars for the first offense and fifty dollars for the second and each subsequent offense, and whoever neglects to seal his name and address on the label or to record in the inspector's book and his name to be legibly and conspicuously placed and constantly kept upon all carriages and vehicles used by him in the conveyance of milk or in the sale thereof, or who is engaged in the business of selling milk and conveying the same 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## MANCHURIA BOSS

Russia Adheres to Her Political and Strategic Claims

## WILL NOT SIGN A TREATY

Offer of "General Assurances" Given to Other Powers Not Acceptable to Japan, Which Is Now Ready for War

London, Jan. 22.—Special dispatches from St. Petersburg assert that Russia's reply to the latest Japanese note was drawn up at a ministerial council held yesterday, at which the czar presided. The tenor of this reply is cautious but firm, and it was approved without dissenting voice by the committee of ministers.

Nothing has been given out officially concerning this reply, but it is understood, according to the messages from St. Petersburg, that Russia maintains that Manchuria must remain amenable, politically and strategically, to Russian influence, the concession being only of a commercial character.

Settlement of the crisis hangs before the question of what assurances Russia shall give Japan that the open door and China's sovereignty shall be respected in Manchuria by the St. Petersburg government. Russia has offered the same general assurances that she has given to the other powers. Japan insists upon a treaty in which Russia shall give her pledges the most binding form. Great Britain declines to act on the Russian request that British influence be used to modify Japan's demands. There, for the moment, matters are apparently at a standstill.

Japan is now fully prepared for war, and is disinclined to discuss until her great preparations since the Chinese war have definitely and absolutely settled her dispute with Russia. A peaceful settlement is now considered likely, though it is admitted that weeks of suspense must precede any final adjustment. Lord Lansdowne is for the first time slightly optimistic, while Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister, still takes a gloomy view of affairs.

The French foreign minister, Delcasse, had an interview with the Japanese minister yesterday, and is said to have made definite suggestions for the basis of a peaceful settlement. M. Delcasse's reputation gives his optimistic view much influence in continental diplomatic circles.

The Russian foreign office quietly set aside the noisy interview of Alexieff's agent, Platonov, with the statement that Russia made no reservations in her pledge to recognize our new treaty rights in Manchuria. There remains ample ground for delay, however, in the declaration that Russia must have a voice, with China, in the decision of questions arising over the foreign settlements.

Korean affairs are still threatening. The emperor has ordered a reorganization of the government, and is reported to be inclined to a restoration of the Chinese suzerainty. Reports that the American guards were hoisterous and offensive are disproved by ample evidence.

**Accounts in Good Condition**  
Washington, Jan. 21.—The treasury experts who have been investigating the office of Secretary Moseley of the interstate commerce commission state that the accounts of the secretary are correct and are in excellent condition, but criticize the method of financial administration in two or three particulars which do not appear to be of importance.

**Reyes Postpones Departure**  
New York, Jan. 18.—General Reyes, Colombia's special envoy to the United States, did not sail on the steamer Alleghany for Cartagena as he had said he would. When seen at the Hoffman house, Reyes said: "I decided not to sail, nor do I know just when I shall start." He refused to give his reason for changing his plans.

**Gordon Monument Proposed**  
Columbus, Miss., Jan. 21.—General Lee, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, has issued a call to every Confederate organization to organize immediately to secure subscriptions for a monument to be erected to the late General Gordon at Atlanta.

**Would Not Accept Reduction**  
New Haven, Jan. 22.—The employees of the New Haven Iron and Steel company, who have been idle since Dec. 19, have voted to submit the wage question to their national union. The company offered a reduction in wages of 11 1/4 percent and the men declined to accept it. The mill was then shut down.

**Leaves Property to His Family**  
Springfield, O., Jan. 21.—The will of former Governor Asa S. Bushnell was filed last evening for probate. It provides for the distribution of practically all of his estate among his wife and children. The estate is valued at about \$7,000,000.

**Officeholders in Politics**  
Washington, Jan. 20.—Postmaster General Payne says that there is nothing to bar postmasters or other federal officeholders from serving as delegates to political conventions, whether national, state or county.

**Italians Flock to United States**  
Rome, Jan. 18.—The United States continues to be the chief direction of Italian emigration, the number of emigrants going there in 1903 reaching a total of nearly 250,000.

**Practical Test of Protector**  
Newport, R. I., Jan. 20.—A board of army officers inspected the submarine boat Protector as to her military value in coast and harbor defense. The boat was submerged, a cable picked up and cut, and dinner cooked, served and eaten on board.

## CONSTITUTION DRAFTED

Outline of What Republic of Panama Will Enact Into Law

Panama, Jan. 21.—The constitutional convention has approved, on the first debate, a draft of a constitution which contains the following principal points:

The abolition of business monopolies in the republic, the infliction of the death penalty for political crimes, the abolition of the army and the establishment of an efficient police force; the fact that the majority of islanders are of the Roman Catholic faith is recognized, but church and state are separated; all citizens, with the exception of members of any military body which may be established, shall have the right to vote; the press shall be free; the president's term of office shall be four years; there are two substitute vice presidents, one from the Liberal and one from the Conservative party, and they shall serve for two years; the judiciary is to be elected by congress.

That part of the draft which refers to territorial boundaries defines the canal zone as specified in the Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty and this is believed indirectly to approve the treaty.

## Ecclesiastical Trial For Elwood

Dover, Del., Jan. 20.—The New Castle Presbytery has decided to try Rev. H. A. Elwood of Wilmington on charges in connection with the preaching of a sermon by him last June entitled: "Should the murderer of Helen Bishop be lynched?" The complaint against Elwood is that he delivered a sermon, which, it is alleged, so worked up the people that the next night a mob gathered, stormed the work house, took out George White, a negro, who confessed to murdering and killing Helen Bishop, and burned him to death at the stake.

## Gilles Indicted by Grand Jury

Salem, Mass., Jan. 19.—An indictment of 64 counts was returned by the grand jury against John A. Gilles, former city treasurer of Haverhill. The indictment alleges larceny of \$2000 in bonds during 1901, and \$42,000 in bonds during 1902 and 1903. There is a separate count for each bond alleged to have been stolen. Gilles has confessed the larceny. He is now under bonds of \$15,000 for his appearance before the grand jury.

## Morgan Would Annex Panama

Washington, Jan. 22.—Mr. Platt (Conn.) concluded his speech on Panama yesterday. He defended the course of the president throughout the Panama revolt and eulogized the executive personally as brave and fearless. Mr. Morgan spoke in explanation of his bill for the annexation of Panama to the United States, basing his argument on the ground that the pending canal treaty practically contemplated that result.

## Had Right to Give Away Cigars

Salem, Mass., Jan. 19.—The grand jury found nothing criminal in the action of R. L. Wood, mayor of Haverhill, in giving out cigars during his campaign for office last month. In his campaign expenses Wood filed an item of \$25 for cigars, and this was called to the attention of the grand jury by W. S. Hodgdon of that city. Hodgdon and 12 other witnesses were heard by the grand jury.

## The Fall of a "Reformer"

Clinton, Ia., Jan. 22.—J. W. Warr, president of the Moline Building and Loan association, has been indicted by the grand jury on 17 counts. The indictments charge that he has embezzled \$31,000, although it is said his shortage will exceed \$100,000. Warr was a great reformer and church worker and last spring was a candidate for mayor on the reform ticket. He is in jail in default of bonds.

## Determined Efforts at Suicide

Newton, Mass., Jan. 21.—After a futile effort to end her life by taking carbolic acid, Ida Peterson, 18 years old, a domestic, made a second attempt by stripping herself to the waist and stabbing herself four times with a carving knife. Her condition is dangerous.

## Departure Mourned by Partner

Burlington, Vt., Jan. 19.—A warrant charging the larceny of \$2700 has been issued for the arrest of Theodore Kupke. The complainant is J. J. Kennedy, Kupke's partner in the laundry business. Kupke is alleged to have collected money due the firm and then departed.

## Doctor Missing From Home

Waterbury, Conn., Jan. 21.—Dr. Walter T. Hickey of this city is missing. He left home Jan. 14 to make a business trip to New York city. He never reached his destination. His family is at a loss to account for his absence.

## Woman Burned to Death

Roseton, Jan. 19.—While Mrs. Jennie B. Humphrey, aged 60, was filling an oil stove in her room in a lodging house at 5 Pembroke street last night, her clothing caught fire and she was burned to death.

## Liquor Sellers Imprisoned

Augusta, Me., Jan. 20.—Joseph Ferland, Joseph Howard and Henry Burgoine, all of Waterville, were sentenced to 60 days in jail with no alternative on indictments for liquor selling.

## Hanna Again Laid Up

Washington, Jan. 22.—Senator Hanna is suffering from a recurrence of grip and is confined to his bed. It is stated that his illness is not serious.

## Death of George Francis Train

New York, Jan. 19.—George Francis Train died last night at the Mills hotel in Bleeker street of heart failure, resulting from nephritis.

## Celestials Homeward Bound

Providence, Jan. 22.—On board the steamer Dorchester, when she sailed for Baltimore last night, were 60 Chinamen from Boston and Buffalo, listed for transportation to their native country. They are in charge of United States Marshal Bennett and have been convicted of being illegally in this country.

## ENGULFED IN WAR

Commercial Progress in San Domingo Is Stifled

## MUST BE INTERVENTION

United States Will Feel It to Be Its Duty to Protect American Interests—Germany Watching and Waiting in Grab Game

San Juan, P. R., Jan. 21.—The present political and economic situation of Santo Domingo is so critical, even so desperate, as to bring it peculiarly under the notice of the United States government, and it is extremely likely that within the next two or three months it will occupy as much of public attention as Panama and Colombia do at present.

American interests are largely at stake in San Domingo, and the island being the exact center of the chain of West Indian islands, its strategic position with respect to the Panama canal is such as to make it of vital importance to the United States as the ruling power of the Western Hemisphere. In considering the island of Santo Domingo we are not dealing with a little barren rock thrown up in the Atlantic ocean out of the track of commerce, but with a rich and fertile island 32,000 square miles in area, about the size of Ireland, richer, far more fertile and more strategically located than Cuba.

It forms the key to the West Indies and the Spanish main. Within its great Bay of Samana, one of the largest and finest bays in the world, the entire fleets of all the great nations could be snugly hidden.

Three distinct revolutions are now in full swing in San Domingo—Jininez opposing Morales, while the followers of ex-President Wos y Gil are seeking to gain a firm footing. All three parties lack the necessary funds to push their respective interests effectively. There is no money in the country, little or none is coming in as revenue. The native currency, all nickel, the dollar having a value of only 20 cents American money in the republic, is absolutely valueless outside of the country. Local loans, no longer be raised and foreign loans are equally impossible. A foreign debt of many millions of dollars weighs down the country, and all of its sources of revenue have practically passed under the control of mercantile houses and companies. No part of the interest on the great national debt has been paid for months.

The Santo Domingo Improvement company, an American concern managed from Wall street, has a firm grip upon the republic, and that grip is daily tightened. The Clyde Steamship company has a franchise that permits it to monopolize all the trade between the United States and San Domingo, and along the coast of the latter at whatever rate it chooses to impose.

Numerous perquisites, a means of becoming rapidly rich, are asserted to be the incentive that urges on ambitious spirits to aspire to the presidency of the republic and sinks the country into one long spell of ruin, desolation and fratricidal carnage. Upon leaving the presidency it is said that Jiminez carried off \$500,000, and Morales, who was then a telegraph, got \$400,000. Vasquez and his people are asserted to have carried off a large sum. Wos y Gil is accused of having seized \$1,500,000 and so on. This may or may not be the truth, but the accusations are the Dominicans themselves. Many local franchises and monopolies stifle commercial progress, and the people, not knowing how to alleviate their sufferings, rush into war and help to add vigor to the general conflagration. Embezzlement of public funds is not considered to be dishonorable or criminal in San Domingo, and is extensively practiced.

Engulfed as they are in such a desperate financial bog, Dominican statesmen turn their eager gaze in every direction in search of aid, and aid they must have without much more delay. A glimmer of hope seemed to dawn on the horizon for them when Germany, whose national and ever on the alert to gain a foothold in America, towards the latter part of the present term of Wos y Gil, sought to negotiate for the occupation of Samana bay. That hope was temporarily dispelled by the vigorous message of the United States state department to the Dominican government forbidding any such transaction, but Germany is still hoping, waiting and watching, and, if permitted, will one day make a grab before the outside world is well aware of what is happening.

The Dominican government holds firmly to its theory that as a free and independent nation it is at liberty to negotiate with whom it pleases, and that any uncalculated intervention on the part of the United States will be unwelcome, and, allowed the opportunity, will defy American authority and the Monroe doctrine in the hope of being supported by other friendly powers. At any rate their desperate condition will make them brave anything in their endeavor to obtain assistance.

There are many Dominicans who still trust in the American government and people, and eagerly look forward to American intervention to alleviate their terrible situation. The conduct of the United States towards Cuba has filled these men with hope. Interference by the United States government will have to come and that, too, pretty soon, for it is not simply a matter of Dominicans injuring themselves by their perpetual wars; it is a case in which American interests are likely to suffer heavily.

## Stabbing in Sailors' Bow

Providence, Jan. 22.—A stabbing affair, in which four negro sailors and a white man named Gornley were actors, occurred in the shipping district last night. Gornley sustained several serious wounds, but will probably recover. John Williams is under arrest, charged with the cutting. It is not known how the trouble originated.

## REID CHASE ENDED

Notorious Swindler Is Captured by a Ullen Police Officer

Springfield, Mass., Jan. 19.—Sheriff Clark has received a telephone message from Turnkey Wade of this city, who arrived in Ullen, N. Y., at about 1 o'clock this morning and positively identified the suspect held by the police of that city as William F. Reid, the hotel swindler, who broke jail here on Jan. 10. When Turnkey Wade arrived at police headquarters in Ullen, Reid was asleep, but on being roused he came to the bars and snarling shook hands with the turnkey.

Reid was arrested at the Central Hudson railroad station by Officer Connaman of the Ullen police force. While on the way to the police station Reid started to run, but the officer put out his foot and tripped him. Reid will be brought back today unless it is found necessary to secure extradition papers.

## NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

Henry Tyrrell, the oldest continuous resident of Nashua, N. H., is dead, aged 85. He was born in the suburbs of the city and held many public offices.

The Advent Christians closed their three days of prayer services and addresses at Boston with a revival meeting and glorification in anticipation of the early coming of the Lord.

The statement that the change in the length of the course at the state normal schools from two years to three years would be beneficial is contained in the annual report of the Massachusetts state board of education.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against the Marmon company of Providence, dealers in hats, by Boston creditors.

The New Hampshire Press association, at its 30th annual convention, decided to take part in the World's Press parliament at St. Louis. President Clark of Manchester was re-elected.

The Liberal Laymen's league of Connecticut valley held its annual meeting at Northampton, Mass., and elected J. W. Stevens of Greenfield, Mass., president.

The South Portland, Me., grammar school building was destroyed by fire. Loss \$4000.

May Goodell, aged 7, got her clothing afire while playing with matches at Roxbury, Mass. Her body was burned so that she died a few hours later.

A biller that the number of judges constituting the supreme court of Rhode Island will be decreased from seven to five is current in legal circles in that state.

The plant of the Florence Watch company at Florence, Mass., was sold to satisfy a mortgage for \$15,000. The original cost of the plant was \$125,000. The purchaser was W. H. Wilder. It is understood that the plant will be operated for the manufacture of stoves.

The state police of Massachusetts have received official information of the arrest in northern Italy of Donato Puzza, charged with the murder of Giuseppe Nani at Franklin, Mass.

Professor Cyrus Jordan died at Ocean Park, Me., aged 74. He was formerly president of Hillsdale (Mich.) college. For 19 years he was assistant editor of The Morning Star, a Free Will Baptist publication.

Edward V. Wescott, at one time one of the best known hotel men in the country, died at Newport, R. I., of heart disease, aged 64.

Captain Alfred A. Howard has been appointed as keeper of the light at Nantucket, Mass., to succeed Captain Perry, deceased.

Joseph Leopold, 38, a teamster, committed suicide at Hollbrook, Mass., by hanging. Leopold had been in poor health.

A new labor organization, the Massachusetts state branch of the International Union of Steam Engineers, has been organized at Boston.

Unable because of her infirmities to summon assistance, Mrs. Frank Kelly, 70 years old, was burned to death at Enfield, Vt. It is supposed that she overturned a lamp.

Fifty graduates of the University of Vermont attended the 12th annual reunion and dinner of the New England alumni at Boston. Charles A. Catlin, '78, was elected president.

A fire which occurred in the building of the Franklin (N. H.) Gas company, a one-story brick structure, resulted in an explosion which wrecked the structure. Edward Butterworth, who was fighting the flames, was severely burned.

Boston university will confer fellowships of the college and theological departments for the coming academic year upon Clifford G. Allen of Ohio and George G. Cell of Kansas. The fellowships enable a year in study abroad.

Mrs. Dolly Patton, at one time a missionary with her first husband, Rev. J. P. Bryant, in Africa, died at Littleton, Mass., aged 92.

The Seaport house, at Seaport, Me., was burned. F. T. Grienell was proprietor of the hotel and he estimates the loss at \$7000. The fire started from an unknown cause in the barn.

The trustees of the Maine insane hospitals elected Dr. P. H. S. Vaughan superintendent of the Eastern Maine insane hospital at Bangor, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. George W. Foster.

The mills of the American Yarn company of Pawtucket, R. I., which have been closed because of a shortage in cotton, have reopened on full time.

The New England Historic Genealogical society re-elected James P. Baxter of Portland, Me., president for a fourth consecutive term.

The explosion of a gasoline torch started a fire that gutted the spool bar mill at Bingham, Me.

Despondent from a long sickness, Mr. Frederick D. Goodwin, committed suicide at Newport, R. I., by taking corrosive sublimate.

**Hospital Objectionable**  
Spencer, Mass., Jan. 22.—Spencer's selectmen last night voted not to allow any person or persons to build or occupy a building as a hospital within three miles of Spencer town hall. This action is taken to prevent the establishment of the proposed Worcester Consumptives' hospital in the edge of Spencer.

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We will discontinue giving the ten Trading Stamp on the Equality Park Co. fee after December 31.

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Special Announcement.

We beg to announce that through an arrangement with the wholesale houses, we are in a position to give our customers better value for their money than ever before. Purchasers will do well to call and secure our large stock before purchasing anywhere in the housefurnishing line.

Yours respectfully,  
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Telephone No. 222-2 and 223-3.CANE SEAT  
Chairs Re-seated.  
JOHN PENGELLAY,  
1 ELM STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.  
NOTICE.  
Have removed my ROOTS AND HERBS  
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LODGE ROOMS  
OR  
SOCIETY ROOMS  
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## A Skirt for Nothing.

They entered the street car, says the New York Herald, en route to the matinee with a vision of silk petticoats and happy in the possession of the latest creations in French millinery and the season's models in leather muffs and bags.

"What do you think of my skirt," asked one of them, glancing down at an affair in fancy novelty of the latest cut which she wore.

"A dream," replied her companion, "I have been admiring it all along. You are certainly growing extravagant dear."

A look of satisfaction spread over the other woman's countenance. She lowered her voice impressively, but not enough to prevent the other passengers in that end of the car from hearing.

"It didn't cost me a cent," she said.

"A present? You lucky mortal. I wish I had half a dozen sisters, cousins and aunts to give me lovely things once in awhile!"

"Not a present either. Just the luckiest chance in the world," replied the owner of the skirt with increasing satisfaction in her voice. "You see I went out last Monday to buy a skirt. I wanted something rather smart for an afternoon—something like this, in fact; but I had been so liberal with my other clothes that I really didn't see how I could afford one. I spent the entire morning trying to pick up a bargain, and finally I went to Jones and Smith's. I have an account there, you know. Well, I couldn't find a thing I would look at for less than twice what I was able to give, and as it was 1 o'clock, and I was cross and worried and worn out, I decided to go into their lunch room and treat myself to something dainty and refreshing, just to cheer me up."

"Well, my dear, it was too fortunate. It had looked like rain that morning, and I had put on that old green skirt—you remember, part of the suit I had made to order last autumn."

"Well, as luck would have it, it was a new waitress who took my order. She was awkward and nervous, and as she was placing my tea on the table she stumbled and spilled the whole thing, cup and all right into my lap."

"I didn't even wait to eat the lunch. I went right down to the office and complained. The men were extremely polite when they found that I had an account there. Besides, they could see that skirt was of expensive material, and somehow—I'm sure I didn't say so—but somehow they seemed to be under the impression that it had been made last spring. Anyhow, I told them that I considered it good for another season's wear—which was true, if only I hadn't been seen in it a whole season already—and that it belonged to a suit that cost me \$60, and that I thought they should at least make it good to me with another skirt. And it ended with my going back and getting the dress of a skirt for nothing. What do you think of that for luck?"

"But," protested the other woman, whose face had grown grave as she listened, "didn't the poor girl have to stand the cost of that skirt?"

"Oh—hm—well, now, I never thought of that. Perhaps she did have to pay something; but, of course, they would never have charged her [with the whole price of that skirt. And then, it was entirely her own awkwardness."

"Of course, if she spoiled your skirt," her friend began, thoughtfully.

"Oh, my dear, that was the best part of it," exclaimed the piece of selishness incarnate, with a jubilant laugh. "The other skirt wasn't spoiled at all. You see, it was only tea. And after it was sponged off and pressed one could never tell the difference."

**Novel Winter Fishing.**

Men and boys of the west end of town have been having a harvest during the past three or four days catching fish at Hempel's and White's ponds, west of the town. During the past summer, on account of the light rainfall, the water in these two ponds was very low; and in fact, for the past three months there has been no outlet from either pond.

When the freezing water of the past ten days came ice soon formed, and, covering every air hole, caused the fish to come beneath the ice in hopes of getting air. The boys who first tested the breaking qualities of the ice in hopes of being the first to skate were the ones to discover the predicament of the fish.

The news soon spread, and last Friday and Saturday 100 men and boys were busily engaged in securing fresh fish for the table. Hatchets and axes were used as the death dealing implements, and when a school of fish were sighted beneath the ice was struck a hard blow. The fish were stunned. A hole was then chopped through the ice and the fish secured. Several hundred pounds of fish were secured, the majority of them being carp.—Logan (Ohio) Journal.

**A Cereal Story.**

The refreshing part of a story which the New York Times recounts is not the stupidity of man in his domestic aspect. The particular man concerned is an actor whose wife—an actress—is an earnest advocate of the theory that food should fit the consumer rather than the reverse. Consequently there are periods when milk flows incessantly through the household rostrum. Again it is hot water, and at other times nuts, fruits and grains alone are relied upon to nourish genius to its finest flower.

Once, in the grain age the wife was called away to a rehearsal that was likely to last well into the afternoon. She told her husband that he would have to get his own luncheon, and he cheerfully consented to it.

"I had a fine meal on your new cereal," he said, when she returned.

"What do you mean?" she inquired.

"I haven't any new cereal in the house."

"Why, that nutty sort of stuff you left on the dining-room table?"

The wife sat down suddenly. "You've eaten up my window garden?" she asked. "All my petunia, nasturtium and pansy seeds?"

"Did you notice Mr. Brown's new teeth?" asked Mrs. Sharp. "I never saw anything so ghastly. They look like grave stones."

"Yes," said Miss Squire Cal. "I presume he had them placed in memory of his lost ones."—N. Y. Press.

Elsie—There's a man at the door, pa. "Who says he wants to see the boss of the house?"

Father—Tell your mother.

Mother (calling down stairs)—Tell Bridget.—Phila. Press.

"And every living thing was drowned except what went into the ark," explained the Sunday school teacher.

"Fishes, too?" queried a small pupil.

## Silent Salute of the Japs.

At the recent grand review of the Japanese fleet, when the Mikado's launch went by, the civilians removed their top hats and the officers stood saluting in absolute silence. In the same profound silence his Majesty was received on board the Asama, lined along the sides with motionless men. There was something much more impressive about this than the most enthusiastic cheering would have been. It is considered more respectful by the Japanese.

Only once was he greeted otherwise, which was considered quite an ovation. That was on the occasion of his entry after the victorious war with China, when the enthusiasm and loyalty of the people burst forth into an ovation such as few monarchs have ever received.

As he stepped on board the royal standard was floated from the mizunuma—a great crimson flag, with the chrysanthemum in gold. Precisely at 9:20 o'clock the Asama began to move in the direction of the fleet, and then all the assembled ships, including those of foreign nationalities, fired a royal salute simultaneously.

The Mayako and Chitaya took up their place behind the Asama, which slowly and deliberately steamed down between the lines. She passed between the Japanese Admiral's flagship and the British Admiral, which, respectively, headed the lines of Japanese and foreign vessels. The Emperor was greeted with three British cheers as he passed, and as the Japanese have taken the British navy as their model, each of the ships replied with three cheers to the words "Ho-ho!" (boorably salute).

Including the foreign ships there were four lines. The tonnage of the Japanese amounted to 220,000 tons. The Emperor passed down between the first and second and returned between the third and fourth lines. The Chen Yuen, captured from the Chinese, was at the west of the second line—a fine war trupper for that young fleet. Passing through these lines of great death machines, one was struck with the thought of the wonderful things these people had accomplished in thirty years.

What a retrospect might pass through the mind of that man on the bridge of the Asama! Marjula stood behind him, to which more than any other fleet owed its existence. It was a proud day for him and for those who labored with him in the great revolution or reformation.—Sydney Town and Country Journal.

**Care of the Finger Nails.**

Nothing betrays the careless woman sooner than her nails, and nothing shows refinement better than the same possession. Hands with beautiful nails always please, and those who desire good, firm, bright nails, gleaming and polished, at their finger tips, should see to it that the food they eat contains abundance of nail-making substances. Oatmeal is one of the best of these foods good for nail-making and hair forming alike.

The nails become impoverished, chalky, liable to break through deficiency of gelatine and excess of lime deposits. Anything that interferes with the health of the whole body will interfere with the shining appearance of the nails at once.

A piece of lemon used once or twice a week is nearly a necessity, if nails are to be kept bright. The acid acts on the polishing and it softens the skin marvelously that is apt to drag itself forward over the shining nail surface.

Any dirt about the nail, any stain of ink or fruit, the lemon will dispose of at once.

A little oil rubbed over each nail after the lemon treatment, continues the polishing process, nourishes the nail and skin, eradicates the last lingering atom of suspicious marks. A little wad of soft flannel is used when applying the oil. After the oil the hands are laved in soft water, wiped and the nail polishing continued with a tiny bit of chamomile leather. Violet powder or fine chalk on the chamomile is an aid to great success. Brushing rather roughens the nails and should be avoided.—New Haven Register.

**Odd Meanings of "Corn."**

In the United States when one speaks of "corn" maize is always meant. In England "corn" is applied to all cereals, especially wheat. In Scotland "corn" means oats. Germans use the word to the same sense as the English. In Scotland a "cornfield" is only a field of oats. Jamieson remarks that the term "corn" in northern Europe is used to denote that species of the grain most in use in any particular region. Hence, in Sweden and Iceland the term denotes barley.—New York World.

**Asked It.**

Stung by the coldness of her manner, the young man resolved that he would be trifled with no longer.

"Miss Mildred," he said, facing her resolutely, "this thing of playing fast and loose with time must end. I am going to ask you the old, old question right now."

"But, Mr. Higginside," she murmured, becoming coy all at once, "isn't this sudden?"

"Not at all," he replied, reaching for his hat. "How old is Ann?"

According to the Clinton (Mo.) Herald, the following notice was recently found tacked on the door of a local church: "There will be preaching in this house a week from next Wednesday, Providence permitting, and there will be preaching whether or no Monday following upon the subject: 'He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned at 3:30 in the afternoon.'"

When Earl and Lady Spencer returned to England, Irish gallantry was enthusiastic. At the farewell banquet in their honor an Irish gentleman got up and said with much fervor and many bows:

"We all hope soon to see you back again—you and the work of art by your side."—Christian Register.

"Didn't I hear your wife refer to you as a human mince pie?" said the curious person.

"Yes," said Mr. Sirius Barker.

"Is that a compliment?"

"Not exactly. She means that I never agree with anybody."

Mrs. Newly-blessed—But you certainly don't object to such a wee little baby as that?

Janitor—Oh, it ain't the size as counts, mum—its the principle uv the thing.—Judge.

## Luxuriant Hair.

"Nearly every girl can have luxuriant hair if she knows how to cultivate it properly, but ninety-nine out of a hundred are ignorant as to the right methods to employ," said the hair dresser to President Roosevelt's family, in conversation with a Tribune reporter while in the city recently. "The principal thing to look to," he continued, "is to keep the hair and scalp thoroughly clean, but not overdo it. For a normal head of hair shampooing once a month is quite sufficient if one is living in the country. In large cities, however, where there is generally a lot of dust and smoke flying around, a shampoo twice a month does no harm."

"Many have the habit of putting a lump of soda into the shampooing water, because it makes the hair fluffy and dries it quickly. I never advise women patrons to do that, for the reason that it renders the hair brittle and fades the color. The best shampoo 'powder' I know of is the yolk of an egg beaten in a cup of cold or tepid water. This, when rubbed well into the scalp by the tips of the fingers, cleanses the scalp perfectly, besides acting as a tonic to the hair. I may say, however, that if it is not washed off thoroughly with several rinsing waters—two waters, at least—it becomes injurious."

"The best way of shampooing the hair is always to turn it over the face after brushing it well up from the back. Then, when it is washed, divide it by parting through the centre of the head, and let it fall down over the shoulders after squeezing out all the water possible by twisting it lightly. The hair should never be dried quickly by sitting in front of a stove. A little gentle fanning is the best way, but first rub a little alcohol into the roots. This prevents catching cold. Rub the hair with warm towels, and when perfectly dry divide it into strands and comb out the tangles, beginning at the ends."

"Plain cold water is undoubtedly the best tonic for the hair, and the scalp should be massaged every morning, for say five minutes, with the fingers dipped in cold water. The gentle pulling of the hair against the roots is also a good thing, in that it stimulates the circulation. The hair, too, should be brushed for ten minutes night and morning with a long, stiff bristled brush."

He then gave the following lotion for dandruff, which he claims to be effective: One ounce of powdered borax, half a teaspoonful of sulphur, six ounces of rosewater and one ounce of spirits of rosemary."

**Cause of Colds.**

The inevitable cause of colds comes from within, not without. No one takes cold when in a vigorous state of health, with pure blood coursing through the body, and there is no good reason why any one in ordinary health should have a cold. It may come from insufficient exercise, breathing of foul air, want of wholesome food, excess of food, lack of bathing, etc., but always from some violation of the plain laws of health.

There can be no more prolific cause of colds than highly seasoned foods, as well as frequent eating. These give no time for the digestive organs to rest, and induce an increased flow of the digestive secretions. Thus larger quantities of nourishment are absorbed than can be properly utilized, and the result is an obstruction, commonly called a "cold," which is simply an effort of the system to expel the useless material. Properly speaking, it is self-poisoning, due to an incapability of the organism to regulate and compensate for the disturbance.

A deficient supply of pure air to the lungs is not only a strong predisposing cause of colds, but a prolific source of much graver conditions. Pure air and exercise are necessary to prepare the system for the assimilation of nutriment, for without them there can be no vigorous health. The oxygen of the air we breathe regulates the appetite as well as the nutriment that is built up in the system.

The safest and best way to avoid colds is to sleep in a room with the windows wide open, and to remain out of doors every day, no matter what may be the weather, for at least two hours, preferably with some kind of exercise, if no more than walking. One should not sit down to rest while the feet are wet or clothing damp. A person may go with the clothing wet through to the skin all day, if he but keeps moving. Exercise keeps up the circulation and prevents taking cold.

The hygienic care of colds is the prevention of their occurrence. The person who does not carry around an oversupply of alimentation in his system, and furthermore secures a purified circulation by strict sanitary cleanliness, thus placing himself in a positive condition, is immune to colds. A starving man cannot take cold.

A careful diet would exclude the use of all narcotics and all food that is not thoroughly appropriated. An overfed person is worse off than one who is underfed, because the overfed body is taxed to dispose of what cannot be appropriated, and, when not properly disposed of, remains only to be an element of danger.—Science and Health.

**Knew his Rights.**

The two newboys had quarrelled over the possession of cents, of which the smaller boy insisted he had been defrauded.

They proceeded to fistfights and the smaller boy was whipped.

"You licked me all right," he said, wiping his bloody nose on his ragged shirt sleeve, "but I'll fight ye again if ye don't fork over 2 cents o' dat money."

"What fur?" demanded the other boy.

"Doggone ye, I got a right to claim the loser's end o' de purse, hain't I?"—Chicago Tribune.

"My dear," said Mr. Hawkins, to his better half the other morning, "do you know that you have one of the best voices in the world?"

"Indeed!" replied the delighted Mrs. H., with a flush of pride at the compliment.

"I certainly do," continued the heartless husband, "otherwise it would have been worn out long ago."—Chicago News.

"What is medicine for, doctor?"

"That's to give you an appetite."

"But you told me to take it after eating."

"Certainly."

"Well, I don't need any appetite then, doctor."—Yonkers Statesman.

## Women's Dep't.

What the Woman Suffragists Have Overcome.

Susan B. Anthony in considering the most notable advance made by women of America up to the present time in the Chicago Record-Herald says: "Nothing more strikingly illustrates the advance of women than their increased activity and interest in the vital affairs of the world—matters which were formerly reserved solely for the consideration of men. The great organizations of women are becoming a power in the land and they are helping to solve the problems of the city, state and nation, and when we remember that suffrage is now much less among women than among men it is not difficult to believe that women will continue to exert a greater influence in the affairs of the world."

"The fight for woman's suffrage will never die out. It will continue to gather in strength. True, the movement has had some setbacks, but in every state where the constitutional amendment for enfranchisement of the sex has been submitted twice there has been a largely increased vote in favor of it the second time."

"Never was there a reform which had so much work done on its side, and which won for itself the support of so many brave men and women, as has the woman suffrage movement, and never was there a movement which encountered such bitter and stubborn opposition, such narrow selfishness, such ignorant prejudice."

"When we remember that women, with no political influence, practically no money, no party machinery, no platform except that granted through courtesy, and working as an entirely independent movement, has been compelled to fight against tradition, greed, selfishness and a mass of ignorance and prejudice, we can certainly find comfort in the gains that have been made in the past and be hopeful for the future."

**Alice Freeman Potter and Woman Suffrage.**

Among the many tributes to Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, one fact that does her honor should not be forgotten. Living in an atmosphere that was conservative in many respects, her spirit always remained progressive.

Not long ago, in answer to the objection often urged against equal suffrage, that "women are already fully occupied with higher duties," Mrs. Palmer wrote:

"What are the political duties? How far does the one kind obstruct or assist the other?"

"The political duties are: informing one's self on the state of the country, on policies at issue, on candidates for office and going to the polls and depositing a ballot."

"The so-called higher duties are the bearing and rearing of children and making a home for family and friends."

"How much time must she spend on her political duties? If she belongs to the well-to-do class, and hires others to do her work, she has time for what interests her most—only let those interests be noble! If she does her own housework, she can take ten minutes to stop on her way to market and vote once or twice a year. She can find half an hour a day for newspapers and other means of information. She can talk with family and friends about what she reads. She does this now; she will then do it more intelligently, and will give and receive more from what she says and hears."

"The duties of motherhood and the making of a home are the most sacred work of women, and the dearest to them of every class. If casting an intelligent vote would interfere with what only woman can do—and what, failed in, undermines society and government—no one can question which a woman must choose. But it cannot be shown that there is any large number of women in this country who have not the necessary time to vote intelligently; and study of the vital questions of our government would make them better comrades to their husbands and friends, better guides to their sons and more interesting and valuable members of society. Women have more leisure than men; they are less tied to hours of routine; they have had more years of school training than men; and in this country their average conscience and loyalty compare favorably with men's. All this makes simple the combination of public and higher duties."

"The objections to the political woman and to the educated woman present some instructive analogies. Fifty years ago it was seriously believed that knowing the classics would ruin her morals, philosophy her religion, and mathematics her health; in general, a college education would take away her desire to be a good wife and mother. To protect a belief so frail, the colleges were carefully closed against her. Now, with the approval of the wise men, more girls than boys are preparing for college, and this in the public interest. It may be found in politics, as in education, that the highest duties of women will be assisted, not hindered, by intelligent discipline in the lower."

Let these words of Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer be remembered, when next the threadbare assertion is made that "the wisest and best women" do not believe in equal suffrage.—Alice Stone Blackwell.

**For Art's Sake.**

Power, the sculptor, having put the finishing touches to his "Greek Slave," stood off and inspected it critically.

"No," he said, with emotion, "I shall not attend the New York beauty show. The sight of the poor creatures would fill me with infinite compassion!"

Summoning a messenger boy, he sent back the compliments.

**Only One Thing Lacking.**

"By the way, it was last night that Mrs. Suddya Leertich gave a party to introduce her youngest daughter to society, wasn't it? How did it come out?"

"All right, I believe, except that society wasn't there."

At an auction sale in a Scotland village the auctioneer was trying to sell a number of domestic utensils, including a portage pot. As usual he was making a great fuss. Finishing his ken eye caught a well-known worthy, the beadle, standing at the back of the crowd, and he shouted out:

"Master McFavish, make an offer for this pot! Why, it would make a splendid kirk bell!"

"Aye," replied the beadle, "if your tongue was in it!"

**900 DROPS**

**CASTORIA**

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of

**INFANTS, CHILDREN**

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic.

Prepared by **Wm. D. GAY**

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

The Small Signature of **Wm. D. GAY** NEW YORK.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

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In Use For Over Thirty Years

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**For Over Sixty Years**

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all ailments of children, and is the only one that will cure them without any harm. It is a perfect remedy for all ailments of children, and is the only one that will cure them without any harm.

"This changes the complexion of things," remarked the facetious drug clerk as he picked up a box of face powder.—Phila. Record.

The simplest and best regulator of the disordered liver in the world, is Carter's Little Liver Pills. They give prompt relief in Sick Headache, Dizziness, Nausea, etc.; prevent and cure Constipation and Flies; remove Bile, and Pimples from the complexion, and are mild and gentle in their operation on the bowels. Carter's Little Liver Pills are small and as easy to take as sugar. One pill a dose. Price 25 cents.

In no country does the line of perpetual snow reach the ocean.

By's Liquid Green Balm is an old friend in a new form. It is prepared for the particular benefit of sufferers from nasal catarrh who are used to an ointment in applying the diseased membrane. All the healing and soothing properties of Green Balm are retained in the new preparation. It does not dry up the secretions. Price, including spraying tube, 75 cents. At your druggist's or E. B. Brothers, 54 Warren Street, New York, will mail it.

The average American carries it through life.

To get relief from indigestion, biliousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills. They will please you.

**CASTORIA**

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Prepared by **Wm. D. GAY**

VENUS, the famous Italian volcano, is 382 feet high.

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Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

**Ayer's**

For hard colds, chronic coughs. Ask your doctor if he has better advice.

**Ayer's**

**"Life in the Northwest."**

If you have any idea of changing your location GO INTO THE NORTHWEST where life is worth living.

It is the coming empire of this country. Climate and elevation are found in great variety, and land will never be as low priced again as it is now. For farming, fruit raising and grazing, no portion of our Country equals it. Irrigation makes the farmer independent where irrigation is practiced and the finest irrigable parts of our Country are in Montana and Washington. The towns and cities are all growing rapidly in the Northwest.

Let me know what you want and we will try to help you. There are all sorts of places and kinds of land in the Northwestern States through which the NORTHERN PACIFIC runs. Don't wait until it is too late to go.

Low Settlers' Rates are in effect during September and October. Write to me where you want to go and I will tell you what it will cost.

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## Historical and Genealogical.

## Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be carefully observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as clear as possible. 4. While answering queries give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 5. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. Direct all communications to: MRS. M. TILLEY, care Newport Historical Rooms, Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1904.

## QUERIES.

4504. COLLINS—Who were the ancestors of Samuel Collins, of Lynn, b. Feb. 24, 1712?—A. M. J.

4505. ELDRED—Caleb Eldred, b. Jamestown, R. I., June 21, 1739, was son of John and Mary (Wilson) Eldred. Did he marry, and who were his children?—J. L.

4506. GODFREY. SHERMAN—Mary Godfrey, of John and Sarah, married Isaac Sherman, of Portsmouth, R. I., Nov. 1709. Would like a list of their children. —J. L.

4507. TILLINGHAM—Sarah Coggeshall Tillingham, was born March 8, 1784. Who were her parents, and whom did she marry?—J. L.

4508. HULL—Saml. Hull, Jr., md. Meribah Weeden, of Jamestown, R. I., Nov. 8, 1763. Who were her ancestors?—A. E. T.

4509. GODDARD—Henry Goddard, b. Aug. 20, 1746, was son of Daniel. Whom did he marry, and when, and where did he die?—A. E. T.

4510. CARR. HIX—Mary Carr, dau. of Robert, of Newport, R. I., md. John Hix and had four children. Who were they?—A. M. D.

4511. JOHNSTON—George Johnston and Bathsheba Lucas were married July 30, 1727. Their son Augustus md. Paulettine Gould, of James, in 1758, and had a son George, b. March 7, 1774. Did this son George die young?—A. M. D.

4512. HAWKINS—Who were the ancestors of Anne Hawkins, b. Aug. 10, 1719, d. June 18, 1812, md. April 14, 1748; Nathaniel Williams, of Cranston, R. I.?—B. W.

4513. BROWN—Would like to know the ancestry of Jabez Brown, of Providence, R. I., who married Oct. 5, 1780, Meribah Williams, a descendant of Roger. Does he belong to the Gled Brown family? What were the dates of his birth and death?—B. W.

4514. ROWE—Does Elizabeth Rowe, b. 1744, d. 1811, md. 1765, Samuel Perry, of Natick, Mass., belong to the Rowe of Rowley, Mass.?—A. J. P.

4515. ARNOLD—Would like to obtain the date of birth of Abigail Arnold, dau. of Eleazer, who married John Mann, of Smithfield, R. I., June 29, 1720.—S. L. W.

4516. RICHARDSON—What was the ancestry of Joseph Richardson, of Gloucester, R. I., born —, d. Sept. 29, 1761, md. June 11, 1757?—S. L. W.

4517. BASSETT—Who was the wife of Joseph Bassett, of Gloucester, R. I., whose dau. Amey, md. July 14, 1763, Jehio Lapham?—S. L. W.

4518. LANKFORD—Wm. Lankford, b. —, d. May 19, 1755, at Providence, R. I., md. Martha —, who d. Dec. —, 1797. Wanted, their ancestry.—F. W. M.

## ANSWERS.

2300. Joubert—The following has been sent to us by "Westfield," who asks us to reprint it from the Boston Transcript, as it applies equally well to the Joubert query in the MERCURY.—E. M. T.

To those asking for names of officers and men who came with the Marquis de Lafayette to America, during the Revolution, and to others wanting the same, I would like to have them appear as I found them in book of Charles Magne Tower, with the title "La Fayette in the American Revolution." On page 34 find, "List of Officers of Infantry and Light Troops destined to serve in armies of the States General of North America," thus:

Name of Officer, and Rank.	of Their Pay.
M. de La Fayette—Major General.	Dec. 7, 1776
Baton de Kall—Major General.	Nov. 7, 1776
Bellefleur—Colonel.	Dec. 7, 1776
De Valfort—Colonel.	Dec. 7, 1776
De Fayolle—Lieutenant Colonel.	Nov. 24, 1776
De Frumant—Lieutenant Colonel.	Dec. 1, 1776
Dubois Martin—Major.	Nov. 7, 1776
De Gimat—Major.	Dec. 1, 1776
De Villegny—Captain.	Dec. 1, 1776
De Redouze—Rank given.	Nov. 6, 1776
Capitaine—Captain.	Dec. 1, 1776
De La Colombe—Lieutenant.	Dec. 1, 1776
Candon—Lieutenant.	Nov. 7, 1776

The mentioned ranks and the pay, which the most honorable Congress shall affix to them, to commence at the periods marked in the present list, have been agreed to by the undersigned, Silas Deane, in quality of Deputy of the American States General, on the one part, the Marquis de la Fayette, and the Baron de Kall on the other part.

Signed double, at Paris, this 7th of December, 1776.

De Kall,  
The Marquis de la Fayette,  
Silas Deane.

Silas Deane was agent for the United States of America, who made a special agreement with Lafayette, because he so desired to serve among the troops of the United States of North America, and because his family would not allow him to serve in a foreign country till he could go as a general officer, hence Deane granted him the rank of major general, in the name of the very honorable Congress, "whom I [Deane] serve, which I [Deane] beg the States to confirm, and allow him [Lafayette] to return to his family, when they or his King recalls him, he [Lafayette] to serve without pension or particular allowance. Done at Paris, Dec. 7, 1776." Lafayette, being a captain in Regi-

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Special display of Austrian Table Linen at a great reduction. The make is well known, reliable, launders beautifully and wears well.

Cloths, 2x2.	Regular Prices	4.00	3.75	4.50
	Special prices	2.40	3.00	3.60
Cloths, 2x2½.	Regular prices	3.75	3.25	4.00
	Special prices	3.00	4.38	5.00
Cloths, 2x3.	Regular prices	4.00	4.25	5.00
	Special prices	4.00	5.00	6.00
5-8 Napkins,	Regular	2.75	1.50	1.00
	Special	2.38	4.00	4.50
3-4 Napkins,		4.00	4.00	5.00
		3.50	5.00	6.00

Wider widths at a proportionate reduction.

## Trunks! Trunks! Trunks!

Below Cost.

We need the space occupied by our Trunk Department for our spring lines of Carpets, Mattings and Rugs and have decided to close out our stock of Trunks at prices WAY BE LOW COST.

Retali prices	4.25	5.00	7.25	8.50	9.50	11.00	15.00	17.75	20.00	25.00
Sale prices	2.50	3.95	4.15	5.65	6.10	6.75	10.00	11.00	12.00	16.45

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Cottages and Tenements (To Let.)

We always have a full list of cottages and tenements to let, ranging in price from \$5 to \$20 per month.

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If you are looking for a home or an investment, it will be to your advantage to come in and look our list over.

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BOX 799, SCRANTON, PA.

OR CALL ON OUR LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Newport Office,

169 Thames Street, Newport R. I.

WARREN CARPENTER

Jamestown.

Mr. John A. Walker, superintendent of construction at Fort Wetherill, received word of the death of his mother Tuesday night at her home in Little Hocking, Ohio, and left at once for Ohio. Mrs. Walker had been ill about two weeks. She was 70 years of age and leaves a husband and six children. The average American marries at the age of 27.

Savings Bank of Newport.

10th DIVIDEND.

The trustees of this institution have declared a semi-annual dividend on all deposits to the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on after, Saturday, January 16, 1904.

G. P. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 18, 1904—124.

Vesuvius, the famous Italian volcano, is 14 feet high.

You'll do well to keep posted in this store's news. Each day some new, bright, crisp opportunity crops out—a more indicative of the wealth of opportunities this bargain world contains. Today it's

## Chamber Furniture.

More than a hundred possibilities—funny if your idea isn't here. Every serviceable wood, every desirable design, has its representative. What more—construction? Nothing but the best. All oak, 3 pieces, from

\$16.00

## A. C. TITUS CO.,

225—229 STATE STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

Boston Store.

Boston Store.

## Annual Clearance Sale!

Laces, Veilings, Etc.

Imitation Torchon Laces, assorted designs and various widths, from 2 to 8 inches. Regular prices up to 8 cents. While the lot lasts.

3c. a yard.

"Saint Gall" Embroideries, principally edgings, nine inches wide, designs in great variety, and the work will stand the closest inspection. Regular price 25c.; special price for this sale, 12c. a yard.

Fancy Veilings in various colors and numerous styles. Net foundations with chenille dots, also net foundations with jet dots, etc., etc. Prices ranging from 25c. to 50c.; all to be sold at one price, 16c. a yard.

Valenciennes Edgings and Insertions in a great assortment of patterns. Usual price, 25c.; special price for this sale, 12 yards for 15c.

## Ladies' Garments.

Ladies' French Flannel Shirt Waists in the most desirable colors, including ecru, blue, red, white and various shades of green. Well made and tastefully trimmed. Usual price \$2 to \$2.50. Special price for this sale

\$1.39 each.

Children's Cloaks of winter materials, colors red, blue, black and Oxford, sizes from 6 to 14 years. Regular prices \$1 and \$1.50; sale price

\$2.98 each.

Ladies' Jackets of Kersey cloth in all the most desirable colors. Usual prices \$8.75 to \$10; special price for this sale

\$4.98 each.

Ladies' Suits in black, navy blue and fancy mixtures, long coat with blouse effect, desirable in every detail. Usual prices \$15.50 to \$18; special price for this sale

\$10 each.

Ladies' Shirt Waists of glingham, flannel-lined plaid and fancy mercerized waistings. Regular price 89c.; for this sale just half price,

49c. each.

Women's Wrappers of light and dark effects of percale; also heavy flannel-lined flannellette. Usual price \$1.25; special price for this sale,

69c. each.

Ladies' Walking Skirts of heavy material, various desirable colors, well made, and properly finished. Regular prices \$5 to \$6; special price for this sale,

\$3.98 each.

Ladies' Elderdown Dressing Sackies in a variety of choice light shades, all sizes. Usual price 98c. to \$1.25; special price for this sale

69c. each.

## Winter Underwear.

Men's Natural Wool Undervests and Drawers, warm, strong and durable; all sizes. Usual price 50c.; special reduction for this sale

39c.

Ladies' Ribbed, Fleece Undervests and Drawers, all sizes. Usual price 19c.; special price for this sale

12c. each.

Boys' Flannellette Night Shirts in sizes from 4 to 14 years, well made, warm and durable. Usual price 50c.; reduced to

37c. each.

Men's Undershirts and Drawers in natural mixed colors. Usual price 75c.; reduced to clear at once, to

55c. each.

Misses' Extra Heavy Fleece Undervests, sizes 4 to 14 years. Regular price 25c.; special for this sale

19c. each.

Boys' Navy Blue Serge Blouse Suits in various sizes. Regular price \$2; sale price

\$1.50 each.

## Lace Curtains.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 60 inches wide, 8½ yards long; various designs. Regular price \$2.75; sale price

\$1.75 a pair.

Irish Point Lace Curtains in a number of attractive designs; length 8½ yards. Usual price \$8.50 to \$7.50; special price for this sale

\$5.00 a pair.

Curtain Remnants, each piece measuring about 14 yards. They are of various kinds of lace, including some very choice elegant designs in Irish Point, Belgian net, Renaissance and guipure. These would be suitable for sack curtains, bureau covers and other uses to which wide lace is applied. Regular price \$1.50; sale price

50c. each.

Delhi Curtains from Hindustan in Oriental colorings and striped effects. The colors and general tones of these curtains are very attractive, as the effects are fresh and far from the common; three yards long. Regular price \$1.33; but these curtains should not be judged by the price. Special price for this sale

59c. a pair.

## KING, McLEOD CO.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 14th day of January, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a.m.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Abble S. Cummings, of said Newport, presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament of

ROBERT L. HELME,

late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to her, the Executrix named therein.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 4th day of February, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the Newport Mercury once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,

1-23 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I.,

January 18, A. D. 1904.

WILLIAM S. CASWELL, the Administrator on the estate of

CHARLES CASWELL,

late of said Middletown, deceased, presents to this Court his first and final account thereof, and thereon prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the 15th day of February next, A. D. 1904, at one o'clock p.m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the Newport Mercury.

ALBERT L. CHASE,

1-23 Probate Clerk.

## EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that by the will of late husband, ISAAC PARKER, late of Middletown, R. I., deceased, she is appointed the Executrix thereof; that said will has been proved, approved and recorded by the Court of Probate of said Middletown, and that she is now qualified to receive demands against the estate of her testator.

All persons having claims against the estate of said Isaac Parker are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned, or file the same in the Office of the Clerk of said Court, within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to said estate will be allowed and passed for record by the Court of Probate of said Middletown; that she has been granted letters testamentary by said Court of Probate on the estate of said Thomas M. Clark and that he is now duly qualified to act as the sole Executor of the said will.

All persons having claims against the estate of said Thomas M. Clark are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned, or file the same in the Office of the Clerk of said Court, within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to said estate will be allowed and passed for record by the Court of Probate of said Middletown; that she has been granted letters testamentary by said Court of Probate on the estate of said Thomas M. Clark and that he is now duly qualified to act as the sole Executor of the said will.

LAURA A. PARKER, Executrix.

Middletown, R. I., Jan. 23, 1904—124

## New England Commercial Bank.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders held Tuesday, January 19, 1904, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected directors for the ensuing year:

N. Underwood, Cashier; Joseph P. Cotton, Treasurer; John Allen, Secretary; John S. Langley, William L. Sisson, Francis M. Barker, Charles A. Hackett, J. Goodwin Hobbs.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Joseph P. Cotton was re-elected President, N. Underwood, Cashier.

N. UNDERWOOD, Cashier.

January 19th, 1904—124-3w

## First National Bank.

AT A MEETING of the stockholders held this day the following gentlemen were elected directors for the year ensuing:

T. Munford Scamory, Philip H. Litcher, John S. Langley, William L. Sisson, Francis M. Barker, Charles A. Hackett, J. Goodwin Hobbs.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors T. Munford Scamory was elected President; John S. Langley, Vice President; Nathl. R. Swinburne, Cashier; Edward L. Spencer, Treasurer; Philip H. Litcher, Secretary.

SAT. H. R. SWINBURNE, Cashier.

Newport, R. I., January 19, 1904—124

## EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that by the will of late husband, THOMAS M. CLARK, late of Middletown, R. I., deceased, she is appointed the sole Executrix thereof; that said will has been proved, approved and recorded by the Court of Probate of said Middletown, and that she is now qualified to receive demands against the estate of her testator.

All persons having claims against the estate of said Thomas M. Clark are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned, or file the same in the Office of the Clerk of said Court, within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to said estate will be allowed and passed for record by the Court of Probate of said Middletown; that she has been granted letters testamentary by said Court of Probate on the estate of said Thomas M. Clark and that he is now duly qualified to act as the sole Executor of the said will.

All persons having claims against the estate of said Thomas M. Clark are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned, or file the same in the Office of the Clerk of said Court, within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to said estate will be allowed and passed for record by the Court of Probate of said Middletown; that she has been granted letters testamentary by said Court of Probate on the estate of said Thomas M. Clark and that he is now duly qualified to act as the sole Executor of the said will.

JOHN MITCHELL CLARK, Executrix.

Middletown, R. I., Jan. 19, 1904—124

A horse and sleigh, owned by Mr. Thomas Sharpe, the thimble, ran away Wednesday morning, but no damage was done.